FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY D. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not of a yearly nature are required for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. A liberal discount is required to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

173 NEGROES, 3000 ACRES OF LAND, &c. &c.

The entire Property belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, lying in the Counties of Pender and Bladen, consisting of **173** *Negroes, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, together with the crops of Cotton, Corn, Rice, Wheat, and Oats.*

ALSO, three well known and valuable tracts of LAND, the POINT PLANTATION, on the confluence of the North and South Yadkins, CHERRY HILL, STOKES'S QUARTER, and CLOVER BOTTOM, being eleven upon the main road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville, containing in the aggregate about 5000 acres. The Lands will be divided to suit purchasers. The Negroes will be sold separately and in families, as their connection may exist at the time of sale.

The owners of the above property are non-residents of the State, and desire to change the investment. Persons wishing to take advantage of the above, may address a note to the subscriber, or may call on him personally at his residence in Rowan county, near Mocksville, where they will be waited on with pleasure to show the property.

Mocksville, Davie county, N. C.

Mr. Pearson Ferrell, who resides in the vicinity of the Point Plantation, is authorized to act for me in regard to exhibiting it.

Sale to commence at the Point Plantation, about six miles from Salisbury, on the 25th of December next, and continue from day to day till all is sold accordingly.

C. P. MALLETT, Attorney
for the Representatives.

Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1848. 33-3t

NORTH STATE HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has re-opened the above well known House, after having it thoroughly repaired and refurnished.

Watches and Jewelry.

WATCHES absolutely Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!! He has also some fine Pocket and Table Cutlery; Silver Ware in plenty, from the Salt Spoon to the Salver; also Silver Mugs; Butter and Fruit Knives; Gold Pens and Gold Gilt Pencils; Revolvers, and, in short, a little of Every thing that is or may be wanting; A call will convince customers. In fact call and see for yourselves, at BEASLEY'S, North east corner of Market Square, where you may find

MILITARY GOODS,

such as Epaulettes, Sashes, Belts, Drums, and almost any thing you may want.

☞ Gentlemen, step in and have your Watches nicely repaired.

J. M. BEASLEY.
Sept. 19, 1848. 33-6w

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold on the premises, on Saturday the 7th of October, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M. that valuable Lot, and contiguous Dwelling House and Out Buildings, on Cool Spring and Russell streets, lately occupied by Col. Lotta, Esq. taken by Wm. Hunter.

Terms made known on sale. For further particulars, inquire of M. David Shaw or Jas Banks.

Sept. 18, 1848. 33td

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a Note of Hand given by me to Archibald A. Nicholson, or order, for the sum of Seventy five Dollars, dated about the 22d August, 1848, with a credit of Ten Dollars, as the same was given for a new Note for the balance of said Nicholson's claim against me, and the former Note was destroyed in my presence at the time.

SARAH CAMERON,
DUNCAN CAMERON,
JAMES CLARK.

Robeson county, Sept. 20, 1848. 33-3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT at the next Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, an application will be made for a Charter for Lafayette Lyceum, by the name, style and title of Lafayette Lyceum, of Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1848. 33-3w

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an Act to emancipate and set free a slave man named Peter, residing and commonly known in the Town of Fayetteville by the name of Peter Turner.

September 18, 1848. 33-3t-pd

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

GRAND SCHEMES
For September, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$20,000! $10,000!

Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For Endowing Lewisburg Academy and for other purposes.

Class No. 55 for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 30, 1848.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of Packages of 20	Wholes,	$120 00
Ditto ditto	20 Halves,	60 00
Ditto ditto	20 Quarters,	30 00
Ditto ditto	20 Eighths,	15 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Va.

Aug 22, 1848. 30-tdpd

MISS M. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL.

MISS BINGHAM will open her School in her new Residence on Old Street, on the 2d day of October. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in any Female Seminary. Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 3 till 5 P. M., precisely. Particular attention will be given to the morals and manners of her Pupils.

Drawing and Painting will be taught in the interval, for which a separate charge will be made.

Sept. 11. 31-3m

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 4th day of October next, a negro man named BOB, for the purpose of effecting a division between the owners. Terms at sale.

J. McLAURIN, Commissioner.
Sept. 11, 1848. 31-4w

7,500 lbs. fresh best RICE, in bags of 120 to 180 lbs. for sale at Wilmington prices, expenses added.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Aug 14. 28 tf

Also, 2 good wagon Horses, for sale cheap.

J. D. W.

New & Cheap Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their supply of

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,

Embracing the largest Stock they have ever offered, and all of which they are disposed to sell at the very lowest market prices, either at wholesale or retail, for *Cash* or *undoubted* paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Sept. 2, 1848. 31-3m

THE LARGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST
DICTIONARY,
In the English Language, is confessedly,
WEBSTER'S,

THE entire work, Unabridged, in 1 vol. Crown Quarto, 1452 pp. with Portrait of the author, Revised by Professor Goodrich, of Yale College. Price $6.

"The most complete, accurate, and reliable Dictionary of the Language," is the recent testimony given to the works by many Presidents of Colleges and other distinguished literary men throughout the country.

Containing *a fifth more* the amount of matter of any other English Dictionary compiled in this country, or any Abridgment of this work, yet

"Its definitions are models of *condensation* and *purity*. The most complete work of the kind that any nation can boast of."—*Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun.*

"We rejoice that it bids fair to become the standard Dictionary to be used by the numerous millions of people who are to inhabit the United States."—*Signed by 104 members of Congress.*

☞ Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., and for sale by all Booksellers.

☞ The above valuable work for sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

August 1, 1848. 31

POETRY.

FROM THE HOME JOURNAL.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF A KISS.

Impromptu at the Request of a Stranger.

You beg me to write of a *kiss*,
And tell the *philosophy* in it;
You doubtless have learned, sir, ere this,
Philosophy's needed to win it.

And when you've requested the boon,
Feeling certain your merits will gain it,
Philosophy bids you submit
When you find that you cannot obtain it

Nay, toss not your head in disdain,
When I mention that maidens may flout you;
Perhaps my conjecture is wrong,
But you know I know nothing about you.

To change, now, the task I have taken,
For fear you may think that I mock you,
In a kiss could be suddenly given,
I feel very certain 't would *shock* you.

Much worse than machines that we see
Our Natural Philosophers using,
And cause you to start, in a way
That would surely be very amusing.

And now that we 're speaking of Physics,
We move in a field quite enlarged;
For certain, as kisses are thrilling,
They're well electrically charged.

And again, to convince you my doctrine
Is right, I will bring to your view,
That like lightning, they sometimes inflame,
And quite as much damage may do.

The voice of a kiss is peculiar,
And puzzles you oft, I'll be bound!
If so, turn to *Combe's Acoustics*,
And read of the *doctrines of sound*.

When weary of that, take up WAYLAND,
And study Philosophy *Moral*,
But of you prefer Dr. Adams,
We'll not on authorities quarrel!

And when you have read of the duties
We mortals all owe to each other,
How we 're bound to treat *men with affection*,
And *give* to each *supplant brother*;

I think, were you placed on a jury,
A verd ct like this you would find,
"Let kissing forever be classed 'mid
The *duties we owe to mankind*."

My muse has discussed her "*kiss*" freely,
And trusts she has proven to you
That's a *world of Philosophy in it*,
Mental, Moral, and NATURAL, too!

JULIET H. L. CAMPBELL.

Fatal Rencontre'—On Wednesday morning last, a rencontre took place between Thos. Schnell and Ransom Britt, two stage drivers, in the stage lot in this place, in which the former received several stabs, which caused his death in about twenty minutes. We give no particulars, as Mr. Britt has been lodged in jail to await a judicial investigation.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

A schoolmaster, who had an inveterate habit of talking to himself when alone, was asked what motive he could have in talking to himself. Jonathan replied that he had two good substantial reasons: In the first place, he liked to talk to a sensible man; and in the next place, he liked to hear a man of sense talk.

"John, who was the wisest man?"—"Don't know, sir." "Yes you do know, too. Tell me." "Wal, I guess it was uncle Zek: for father sez he was so cunning that he got everybody to trust him, and wan't fool enough to pay nobody."

Somebody suggests that birch rods make the best baby jumpers.

CHARACTER OF GEN. TAYLOR.

The National Intelligencer closes a long article on the character and services of Gen. Taylor with the following summary.—

Gen. Taylor is a man of business habits. We have it upon the authority of Gen. Marshall, that during his service in Mexico he was never known to give up a day to pleasure. No one ever visited his quarters without seeing evidence of the industry with which he toiled. If his talented Adjutant was surrounded by papers, so was the General. And, though he would salute a visiter kindly, and bid him with familiar grace to amuse himself until he was at leisure, he never would interrupt the duties which his station called him to perform.

In his association with Officers, the General was at all times frank and unreserved. No unnecessary mystery shrouded the proceedings at Headquarters. All of his movements were straightforward, prompt, and efficient; and, when once his mind was *made up*, no ordinary circumstance could effect a change. No vacillation or want of determination ever exhibited itself. What he said, he meant; always sincere, and, above all things, truthful.

When the ceremonies of the capitulation of Monterey took place, the greater part of both armies were present at the exchange of flags at the citadel; but, although the General was there, he was not at all conspicuously so. Indeed, from his retired position, one would have taken him for a mere spectator of what others had achieved. In his ride to town that morning, a distance of three miles, not one word of exultation escaped him. But he greatly grieved over the heavy loss we had sustained in the three days' fighting.

At the battle of Buena Vista (says Col. Davis) when the day seemed, it not lost, to be going against our arms, Gen. Taylor, amidst the thickest of the iron hail, rode upon the plateau and calmly surveyed the scene. Vast as were the consequences of that hour, he appeared to fear no danger, expect no harm. The excitement of the carnage over, the same soul that could remain unmoved when his friends were falling like leaves around him, which could look unblanched upon the front of the thundering artillery, became the poor soldier's most sympathizing friend; and the eye, so stern in battle, was as mild as the tender-hearted matron's.

No one, says Gen. Marshall, who had seen Gen. Taylor, after the battle of "Buena Vista," as he ordered the wagons to bring in the Mexican wounded from the battle-field, and heard him as he at once cautioned his own men that the wounded were to be treated with mercy, could doubt that he was alive to all the kinder impulses of our nature. His conduct in sparing the deserters from our own army who were captured at Buena Vista, exhibited at the same time, in a remarkable manner, his benevolence and his judgment.—"Don't shoot them," said he; "the worst punishment I will inflict is to return them to the Mexican army."

No act of oppression has ever been charged upon General Taylor. No man paid the penalty of death by martial law from the time he fought at Palo Alto to the time he left Buena Vista. He controlled and guided the army without bloodshed, maintained its honor and discipline, and retired without having done any act to sully the character he had ever sustained as a humane as well as able man.—When the Government chided him for not storming Monterey and its twelve thousand men, with his five thousand, what was his reply? "Yes" he said, "I could have taken it in that way, but I did not want to sacrifice the women and children." When he was feted in New Orleans, a friend, alluding to the splendid pageant which wound through the streets of the city, said to him that "it must have been very gratifying to him." "No," said he, "it was not. I was afraid some of the women and children might be hurt!"

Though bred to war, inured to its toils and hardships, and owing his present conspicuous position to his ability and success in that vocation, he is a devoted friend of Peace. At a dinner given to him on his return from Mexico, he declared, in response to a complimentary toast, that "The joy and exultation of the greatest victories, were always, after the heat and excitement of the battle, succeeded *by feelings of poignant sorrow and pain; and that war, after all, was* A GREAT CALAMITY, *and his the greatest glory who could terminate it.*"

Again: In a letter to the Hon. Truman Smith, of the House of Representatives, dated Baton Rouge, March 4th, 1848, he said:

"I need hardly reply to your concluding inquiry, that I AM A PEACE MAN, *and that I deem a state of peace to be absolutely necessary to the proper and healthful action of our republican institutions.* On this important question I freely confess myself to be the unqualified advocate of the principles so often laid down by the Father of his Country, and so urgently recommended by him in his Farewell Address to the American people. Indeed, I think I may safely say that *no man can put a more implicit faith than I do in the wisdom of his advice, when he urged upon us the propriety of always standing upon our own soil.*"

And again, in his letter to Capt. Allison, he said:

"*My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war, at all times and under all circumstances,* AS A NATIONAL CALAMITY, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. *The principles of our Government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the* SUBJUGATION OF OTHER NATIONS, AND THE DISMEMBERMENT OF OTHER COUNTRIES *by conquest.*"

What pledges, then, of a man sure, in a situation however difficult, to be faithful, firm, and single-hearted in his utmost duties, has Zachary Taylor not given, from Fort Harrison to Buena Vista, from the tent to the farm, through his long life of efficiency in action, of moderation in command, of modesty in the midst of victories! What auguries are there in his entire career, which must not make his arrival at the Presidency an event full of hope to all good men, of confusion and dismay to all that organized corruption and incapacity which have ruled us so long, not governing but despoiling us, not upholding but afflicting the general weal, not executing but only partitioning-out public trusts?—Who that regards the country at all, or his own well-being as a part of that of the land at large, can hesitate how to choose between men so opposite? In the one, there is clearly every thing "to give the world assurance of a man;" a heart perfectly brave, sincere, untouched by any of the corruptions of civil life, unhardened by the habits of military; full of kindliness and humanity to all men; a true model, almost to homeliness, of republican simplicity; a man loved and trusted by all that have ever approached him, but especially commanding, in proportion as there was danger or difficulty, an unbounded confidence. In the other, what is there to beget, even at this latter end of individual eminence among the Locofoco party, any favor but that of faction, any admiration but of followers who in his success see the hope of their own? In General Taylor there must be singularly strong native qualities for wisely and rightly commanding men, else how should he have been a leader so daring yet prudent, so well-obeyed and yet so idolized, so careless of all reserve and outward state, yet so thoroughly respected? Does any body suppose that all these indisputable effects—the unsought affection which he attracts from all, the boundless reliance with which all look to him in the extreme of peril—can be brought about, except by the possession of a true superiority? Stranger as he is to all the arts which awe men, to all the tricks which set off greatness, the thing is impossible.—Good as he is brave, mild as he is resolute, admirably compounded of prudence to decide and of valor to act, of ardor in the fight with the most unmoved self-possession; gentle without any known trait of weakness, as straight-forward as he is discreet, familiar without ever lessening the respect which he inspires, inflexible without austerity, the man evidently commands, through the native ascendancy of his character alone, and guides others by an instinctive wisdom equal to every emergency—a natural sagacity which, exhibiting itself not in words but action, all about him feel rather than they can define.

If as yet without direct civil experience, we at least know that he has looked wisely enough upon the general course of public affairs to have chosen, between *parties*, the most Conservative; between *theories*, that which the maturer mind only confirms; between *men*, him above all whom true service and not personal success has crowned. The general knowledge of public questions he therefore clearly possesses. As to particular measures, we should feel safe in the rare integrity of his heart, the intuitive fiecuity of going exactly right, which distinguish him so much; and especially we should rely on him as one who will not act till he understands, has ever known how to take counsel, and has never yet, in any instance that we can recall, taken any counsel but the best. But, besides, it is as little Gen. Taylor's theory as our own that every thing should rest on the Presidential opinions, right or wrong, informed or uninformed: he will have modesty enough not to consider the nation's whole intelligence centered in his single person; he is republican enough not to set up his individual will as entitled to override every thing else, *and call that domineering, that more than kingly arrogance,* DEMOCRACY, THE PROGRESS, THE LARGEST LIBERTY.

As, in short, between him and his more practised adversary, Gen. Cass, who can hesitate? Who will take a man *because* he has been tried, when, as we have had occasion to show, he is only the less to be trusted in proportion as he has been tried. If the having borne a long part in public affairs is only to teach men what *he* has learnt—how to be more and more a demagogue and a destructive the older he grows—give us, at least, a man unpracticed, unsophisticated, whose heart retains its original warmth, its primitive integrity, its undissipated visions of public duty and honor; give us one whose understanding is yet uncorrupt, plain, manly, guided only by a powerful common-sense. God defend us from the shallow speculatist, the statesman of untried experiments, the propagators of Freedom by the sword, the small philosophizers in government, and, above all, from politicians of the Mexico, Yucatan, and Fifty-four-forty sort, who would have us now Conquerors, now Crusaders, a Nation of fire-eaters! We know no industry, no branch of trade—except "annexation" and office-hunting—that may not expect to flourish under Gen. Taylor: we know of no honest and peaceful domestic pursuit, no useful art, no important public interest, which the election of Gen. Cass will not deeply injure. We know no man more pledged than he to upset for us whatever of policy, or law or constitution, or quiet or character, Mr. Polk has spared.

GEN. TAYLOR.

The following letter from Pascagoula, Louisiana, describes Gen. Taylor, and gives important particulars of his opinions as freely expressed in conversation:—

"The first object that attracted my attention in approaching the Hotel, was "old Zack." He was clad in an undress military frock, white pants, long boots, and a fine drab hat, which was squelched down on his head at an angle of forty-five degrees, the rear part of the rim resting on the old gentleman's coat collar. I saw, without direction, that the figure before me was the hero of the Mexican war—not certainly, however, from anything particularly military in his bearing, but from a knowledge of the innumerable portraits which are scattered in all parts of the country. These portraits are by no means correct, although they are sufficiently like him to have a recognizable intention.—The original is better looking. The artists, in attempting to impart a military contour to the old gentleman, have exaggerated the defects of his face, and suppressed the parts which give it character. For example the under lip in the portrait is the main feature; in the man, this does not stand out so as to undershadow the nose. Gen. Taylor is also not so large a man as we have been accustomed to believe. His legs are quite appropriate legs for his body, and not stumpy little pegs to a huge frame as the picture represents. Occasionally I observed that he tottered when rising from his seat, as though the exposure of the camp and the battle-field had left upon him its marks. But this, perhaps, is the natural result of age or prepossession, for one is disposed to associate with the frame of the old hero, that indomitable iron nature which he has exhibited so much throughout his long and useful life.

"His head is large—the frontal development massive—the forehead high and full—the base broad, as is the case in all famous soldiers. It falls off, however, towards the crown, seeming to indicate a lack of both firmness and self-esteem.—We should say too, that there is a deficiency of what the phrenologists call individuality. But *n'importe*, a phrenological examination must be close and careful to be useful. One cannot judge of a man's brain as of a tree by examining it at a distance.

For the rest, the general impression made by the old hero is quite agreeable. There appears to be a total absence of selfishness in his manner. He moves along through the crowd apparently quite unconscious of his celebrity, and has a kind word for every one who addresses him. In short, he is more like a solid old farmer than the hero of some of the greatest battles of the age.

This morning I rose a little after day-light when very few were astir, except those who had not gone to bed, and the first person I saw was old Zach, sitting sidelong on a chair, with his legs crossed, spectacles on nose, and body bent, reading a newspaper, which, for its better management, was doubled up into a small compass. You have seen a very common portrait of Frank in in a similar position. The picture before me resembled it exactly.

The old man seems to be frank without craft. He shuns no topic, and, as far as I could discover, is accustomed to utter his opinions without regard to politicians or newspaper editors. Last evening a group of some dozen or more of us gathered round him eagerly listening to an animated conversation, in which his native simplicity of manner was quite charming. He ran through various topics, which he illustrated with excellent sense and varied information. Speaking of the Free Soil movement in the North, he expressed fears that it would be the absorbing question in the present canvass and engross all other questions. He said that he considered the Missouri compromise a fair and liberal line for settling the slave question, and he was willing to see it adopted. He did not hesitate to pronounce slavery an evil, and blighting in its effects upon the agricultural and commercial prosperity of the South. To this he attributed the decay of Virginia, and he thought it would extend to other slave States. He spoke at some length on this point, and drew many of his illustrations from ancient history.

"While, however, he regretted the system, he deprecated the foreign attempts to abolish slavery. He thought the agitation on the subject pernicious to both whites and blacks. The two races could not exist together, and a mixed race, such as obtains in Mexico, was the greatest evil that society could be subjected to. No plan of eradicating slavery met his approbation, unless the freed negroes could be removed from the country. He would not emancipate his own slaves except on condition that they were willing to go to Africa. To the Northern States he would not send. Their condition there would be worse than that of bondage. He thought that if the really philanthropic men of the North whose efforts to abolish the system, are restricting the privileges of the slave, could see its practical operation, the agitation would cease, and there would be less zeal and more wisdom exhibited in the cause. As he expressed it they would better observe the "eleventh commandment," which prescribes that every man mind his own business.

"In reply to a remark made by the person whom he was conversing with, he said that most of the old party questions were obsolete. He daily received letters asking his opinion in relation to the U. S. bank. To reply to them were idle, for the bank was dead, and it was as wise to think of restoring a dead man to life as to give it a new existence. In all respects he uttered sentiments which exhibited his unlimited confidence in the will and honesty of the people.

PROSPECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

"Potomac," who has extensive means of acquiring information, gives the following cheering tidings from Pennsylvania:

"Letters have been received here from leading Quakers in Pennsylvania, which state that the honest broad brims are going *en masse* for Zachary Taylor, because he is a straight-forward honest man, and a man of peace, opposed to war and carnage, although he fights the battles of his country when ordered by his Government to do so; whereas General Cass, although he never fights himself, is furious for conquest and for involving the *country* in war! No doubt Gen. Taylor will get every true Whig vote in Pennsylvania, and a great number which were in the last election cast for Mr. Polk. If, then, Wilmot's declaration proves true, that Van Buren will poll 25,000 Democratic votes in Pennsylvania, and that he will all the signs indicate, how, in the name of common sense, can the Old Keystone fail of going for Taylor by an elegant majority?

"But there is more and further proof! It has been said by the Locofocos, and repeated over and over again, that the two Pennsylvania Regiments which have returned from Mexico, are out and out against Taylor for President, and will support Cass. This is false. I so pronounce it, and can prove it to be false. There have been officers of these two regiments here in this city who stated positively that a *large majority* of the officers and men of both regiments are for Taylor, and will vote for him. One of the officers declared, yesterday, this to be a fact, and he said that he was himself as good a Democrat as any body, yet he should give his vote to Zachary Taylor for President. So, I repeat, "the skies are bright and brightening!"

DESERTIONS FROM CASS.

Gen. A. Anderson, formerly a Democratic U. S. Senator from Tennessee, and who has until recently acted with that party, has come out in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.—*Louisville Journal.*

Honest George Kremer.—The *Miltonian* states that the Hon. George Kremer was to address a Taylor meeting at Mifflinburg, Union county, Pa., on Saturday.

Judge Myers, of Clarion county, one of the most influential Locofocos in Northwestern Pennsylvania, and an *elector on the Polk ticket in* 1844, has abandoned his party, and is an open advocate of Taylor and Fillmore. In connection with this announcement the Pittsburg American says:

"There are many others from the same section we might safely speak of from good authority, and only refrain from doing so from the want of personal communication. We learn that they assign the one general reason—the frauds and deceptions on the people in 1844. Clarion gave Polk 1200 majority. *Our friends may, this year, set her down among the doubtful counties.*

Gen. Thomas C. Miller, formerly Locofoco State Senator from Cumberland co., Pa., has avowed his determination to support Taylor and Fillmore.

Hon. John C. Bucher, of Harrisburg, formerly chairman of the Locofoco State Committee, Judge Calvin Blythe, Ovid F. Johnson, formerly Attorney General under Gov. Porter, Wm. B. Potts, of Schuylkill county, for years a prominent and influential Democrat, are out in favor of Gen. Taylor.

John Cooper, Esq., of Danville, Pa., in 1844 a warm supporter of Jas. K. Polk, is out against Cass, and supports Gen. Taylor.

James Johnson, heretofore a prominent Locofoco, and editor of the Pennsylvania Argus, and brother of Gov. Johnson, is out in a long letter in favor of General Taylor.

George V. N. Lothrop, Esq., Attorney General of Michigan, has also rebelled against the Cass nomination.

Dr. Brainard, of Chicago, Illinois, a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, has repudiated Cass; as well as J. N. Arnold, one of the Polk electors in 1844.

Ex-Gov. Greenly, of Michigan, one of the warmest Locos in that State, is also out against Cass.

Benjamin Tappan, formerly Locofoco United States Senator from Ohio, is out against Gen. Cass.

Marcus Morton, a leading Locofoco and Ex-Governor of Massachusetts, is opposing Cass.

John M. Niles, democratic ex-U. States Senator from Connecticut, refuses to support Cass.

Judge Price, of Hillsborough, Ohio, who has always heretofore been a prominent and influential Democrat, recently addressed a large Taylor meeting in Cincinnati.

John A. Bolles, Esq., Secretary of State under Gov. Morton, and the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the Locofoco State Convention last fall, made an anti-Cass speech in Woburn, Massachusetts.

F. R. Georges, a leading Locofoco of Middlesex county, Mass., and now a weigher and gauger in the Custom-house, has also come out against Cass.

The Hon. John Norvell, U. S. District Attorney and ex-United States Senator; Hon. Lanzing Mizner, A. Wales, Esq., Hon. Alexander Davidson, and Isaac C. Smith, all leading Locofocos of Michigan, have commenced the publication of a campaign paper in Detroit, the home of Cass, devoted to the election of Gen. Taylor.

Hon. Mr. Yancy, formerly a Locofoco member of Congress, and a delegate from Alabama to the Baltimore Convention, has taken the stump against Cass.

Charles D. Smith, Esq., for many years, if not now, editor of the Adrian Watchtower, a strong Locofoco paper, and Secretary of the last Senate of Michigan, has declared against Cass.

Hon. James E. Belser, of Alabama, (formerly a Locofoco member of Congress from Mr. Hilliard's district,) has taken the stump in favor of General Taylor.

Ex-Governor Francis Thomas, of Maryland, has come out publicly for the Free Soil candidates—and Madison Nelson, Esq., another leading Democrat, has withdrawn from the Cass party.

These are only a few of the many desertions from the Cass party. The present portion of that party calls to mind a story we once heard of a farmer, who one morning let his sheep out of the pen.—Having put down the bars, the old man stood by to count them as they hopped over, and began, "There goes one,"—"there goes two,"—"there goes three,"—"there goes the old Ewe,"—"there goes a black one,"—"there goes a whole heap,"—and "curse them, there they all go!"

So it is with the Cass party. At first we could count the deserters—one, two, three; but it was soon ascertained that the *bounds were broken—that the bars were down*, and the "old ewes" and the "black ones" began hopping out very fast, followed so rapidly by "whole heaps," as to bid defiance to any attempts to keep count, and soon poor Cass will have to exclaim, "*curse them, they all go!*"

Men are frequently like tea—the real strength and goodness is not properly drawn out of them till they have been for a short time in hot water.

REASONING THE RIGHT WAY.

On Saturday last a few persons accidentally met on the wharf, when the conversation became the subject of conversation. In the course of the conversation one of the Locofoco officeholders present remarked that he had heard a number of Democrats voting for Gen. Taylor, but he did not believe a word of it. He would like to see one.

At this a farmer, who had just arrived on the wharf near by, stepped up and said—"I am a Democrat who is going for Gen. Taylor, and I am not the only one."

"I tell you what," replied the farmer, "he's got the very principles we go for, and *he is an honest man*, and that's what can be said of many men who have so much to boast about their political principles. He has been forty years in the employ of the United States Government, and neither the Government nor any one that has served under or over him has accused him of a dishonest act. He says if he is elected President, he will be the President of the people, not of a party. Now, if Cass is elected, he will be a President of a party, and not of the people. I don't want to see a party President; I want to see every man who pays his taxes, and does his duty to his Government, have an equal chance for office, and not be treated as an alien because he has independence enough to think for himself. We have had enough of that kind of corruption and tyranny.

"Now, stranger," says the farmer growing somewhat emphatic, "I never voted against the nominations before, but I intend to vote for Old Zach this time; but if you will give me an instance of the old General's dishonesty, or a case where he gave his word and didn't stick to it, or mention a single act of his life to show that what he says he don't mean, then probably I may not vote for him and there are a great many in our parish just like me."

The officeholder looked at his watch and discovered he had pressing business just then up in the city.

The above occurred in the presence of several persons, one of them a captain of a steamboat, who furnished us the particulars.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A SENSIBLE LETTER.

We copy the following from the Aberdeen (Miss.) Independent:

MR. EDITOR: I understand at a Democratic meeting in Aberdeen week before last, Col. Reuben Davis during a speech he took occasion to say some hard things about those democrats who are going to support Gen. Taylor. Now if the Col. thinks to deter the democrats from voting as they please by bitter denunciation he is very much mistaken, and I must say knows very little of the principles of old-fashioned Republicanism. Our fathers, if I am not mistaken, fought in the old wars for the liberty of voting as they pleased and for whom they chose, and for thinking for themselves. I have no consideration for the Colonel or any one else my agent to think for me. If I live until November next I shall cast my vote for old Zachary. I know him, and I know him to be brave and skilful, kind and humane to his soldiers. There are many other Democrats too, that I know of that will vote for Old Rough and Ready, in preference to General Cass, that politicel weathercock, who dresses to suit the people in office. Year before last he was a Wilmot Proviso man; this year he says he has changed greatly; last year he voted for internal improvements against Mr. Polk's veto; this year he has changed a little, enough he thinks to suit the times and occasion. The efforts of party leaders to prevent Democrats from voting against such a man who is opposed by Gen. Taylor, will not prevail. I have long been a Democrat and now a Taylor man. E. P. BRAZILE.

Voting on Board a Steamboat.—After taking the votes of most of the passengers on board a steamboat, the tellers came to a party of German emigrants.

"Are you for Cass or Taylor?" inquired the Democrat, addressing a little German.

"Yaw, me *dailor*," he said.

The Democrat now asked the little German, to sign his name to the candidate's list in whose favor he had declared himself.

"Oh, nix—nix fershta—no, no write—nix, nix!"

He had learned enough English to keep his signature from papers which he could not read.

"You say you are for Taylor?" inquired the friend of the old General.

"Yaw, me *dailor*," answered the German.

Well, set him down as one, any how," said the former.

"Ain't you for Cass, now?" inquired the Democrat.

"Yaw, me *cash dillor*," answered the German.

"Ain't you all for Cass?" further inquired the Democrat, making a sign encircling the whole deck-load.

"Yaw, all for *cash*," repeated the emigrant.

"I know'd it, said the Democrat, and he instantly counted the party, and added them to his list. Holding the scroll to the German's face, he finally inquired—

"All right, ain't it?"

"Yaw, *cash*," answered the German.

It was not until the vote was decided in favor of Cass, that it was discovered the German was a *tavior*, and meant to do work for *cash*.

An Irishman once riding to market with a sack of potatoes before him, discovered that his horse was getting tired, whereupon he dismounted, put the potatoes on his shoulders, and again mounted, saying, "it was better that he should carry the praties, as he was fresher than the poor baste."

A clock or a watch is said to have the least self-esteem of any article of manufacture—as it is continually *running itself down*.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

"THE COMPROMISE BILL"

After the most mature reflection which we have been able to give the subject, we are brought to the conviction, that had the so-called "Compromise Bill' passed Congress, it would have been a virtual surrender of the whole territory acquired from Mexico, to the Free-soil fanaticism of the North. We do not intend, by this declaration, to impugn the motives of those from the South, who voted for it. No doubt they thought differently, but we can make good our position, we think, that it would have been no *"compromise,"* but a *"surrender"*—an entire and complete surrender of the whole territory, to the North. We ask the reader's attention for a moment. In the first place—what is a COMPROMISE? It pre-supposes a contest between parties, and is inseparable from the idea of *mutual concession*. Each party must yield something of what that party regards his rights, in the subject matter of dispute. Where one takes ALL, there is no COMPROMISE. Where each demands all, and will take nothing less, a law-suit follows, and the final verdict and judgment are far from being a COMPROMISE.

So under the Bill to which we refer. It would have been in effect but a change of the tribunal which was to determine upon our rights. The Supreme Court, instead of Congress, was to pass upon them, and by its decision, we were either to *gain* all, or *lose* all. Let this be borne in mind; and lest it may not be at first view apparent, we call attention to the provisions of the Bill. By the 26th Section the Legislative power of the territory was vested in the Governor, Secretary and Judges, who could pass any law for the administration of justice, "not repugnant to this Act, or inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States," but no law was to be passed, "interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, respecting an establishment of religion, *or respecting the prohibition or establishment of African Slavery.*" The 31st Section provided the mode by which writs of error and appeals were to be carried up from the Supreme Court of the Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States, and refers specially to *"cases involving title to Slaves."* The Supreme Court of the United States then, was to be the ultimate tribunal to determine the question. Its decision was, so long as the Territorial government continued, to be final. *That decision would have been against the South!* The Supreme Court would have been *bound* thus to decide;—and why do we say so? In a number of adjudicated cases, it has established the doctrine, that when a Government acquires territory, either by conquest or purchase, "the laws, rights and institutions of the country from which the territory is acquired, remain in force until altered by the Government so acquiring it." It was so decided in the cases of the *American Insurance Company vs. Coster*, 1 *Peter's Rep.* 542, and *Strother vs. Lucas*, 12 *Peters' Rep.* 410. The same doctrine is laid down most clearly and distinctly in numerous other decisions of the Court. It is recognized by all the writers of authority on International law. How, then, stands the case under consideration? By an act of the Mexican Congress of 1837, Slavery was abolished throughout that country. When we acquired California and New Mexico, then, *Slavery did not exist there*, except perhaps what is termed *Peon* servitude, differing widely from the institution of African slavery. Under the decisions then, to which we have referred, Slavery cannot exist in those Territories until established by Act of Congress, unless it be true that so soon as a Territory is acquired, the institution or relation of Slavery is *ex instanti*, created by operation of the Constitution of the United States. If it be true, that to establish Slavery in New Mexico and California, Congress must pass a law to that effect, then whoever carries his slave there, before such law is passed, and submits a contest between himself and that slave for his freedom, to the ultimate adjudication of the Supreme Court, will be the loser, unless that tribunal should entirely disregard all its past and unform decisions. It would say, until the United States alters the laws which were in force in New Mexico and California when they were acquired, *Slavery cannot exist therein.* But if the Supreme Court were to decide that so soon as these Territories were obtained from Mexico, the Constitution of the United States, without legislation by Congress, extended into and over them the institution of Slavery, then it is conceded the Slaveholder, carrying his Slaves into them, would be safe. But is this true? Can it be for one moment conceded that our Federal Constitution was intended, and so framed, to be a Slavery propagating machine—which, *proprio vigore*, directly and of its own act, and by virtue of its provisions, so soon as the country over which it operates is enlarged, *instantly* extends over the soil acquired, the institution of African Slavery, now existing in some of the States? In what word, sentence, Section or Article of the Constitution can this doctrine be found? None. As ardently as we are attached to the institutions of the South, we cannot be so blinded by that attachment, as to contend for such a proposition—such a construction of the Constitution, so latitudinous in its character, and so hostile to the object and spirit of that instrument.

How then would the "Compromise" operate in reference to New Mexico and California? Through what process would the slave-owner be compelled to pass? H, a citizen of North Carolina, removes to the Territory with his Slave. On reaching there, he finds that the inhabitants do not regard (as Mr. Cass says) the African race in the same light that we do. He is asked by an officer to show his authority for restraining the liberty of his Slave. He is himself no officer—can show no warrant, civil or criminal, by virtue of which he acts—but he produces the Constitution of the United States, and declares that to be the authority under which he holds. He is asked to point out the clause which covers his case. After searching for some time for the grant of power, his eye falls upon the third paragraph of the 2d Section of the 4th Article of the Constitution, and he reads—"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, ESCAPING into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, *but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.*" He soon concludes that this does not help him out of the difficulty, for it applies to persons held to service or labor *"escaping"* from one State into another. Here there has been no *"escaping."*—On the contrary, the negro is *there* by the voluntary act of the one who, in the State from which he is *carried*, was his master. He is forced then to concede, that no assistance is given him by any express provision of the Constitution of the United States, and he is driven to another position. The officer tells him "Slavery does not exist here in New Mexico—it was abolished in 1837 by the Mexican Congress—the Congress of the United States has passed no law re-establishing it, and our Territorial Legislature is forbidden by the "Compromise" Act to pass any law on the subject—where then is your authority for the imprisonment of this man?" "Stop a moment," replies the indignant emigrant—"here are the Revised Statutes of *North Carolina*, from which State I came, and they recognized slavery, and made this man my property—under them I hold, and I contend that her laws on the subject of slavery are in force here." "Pooh!" rejoins the imperturbable Constable, who begins at last to feel his calling, "we have nothing to do with your North Carolina laws. We live under the Government of the United States. Why, sir, look to what contradictions and absurdities your doctrines must lead. The State laws are different and conflicting in reference to the subject and institution of slavery. In some it is not recognized at all, and does not exist. How are you to reconcile, to harmonize all these laws? We are in a pleasant fix indeed to have our chief master, the U States, to serve, and then *thirty* smaller ones, wielding their sceptres over us, and that number liable to increase annually. These State laws cannot be reconciled, because the Territorial Legislature is forbidden to legislate on the subject. Well, how will the thing work? You, Mr. H, are from North Carolina, and there is Mr S. from Louisiana.—Now suppose I had an execution against both of you, one as principal and the other as surety, and I had levied that execution on a negro woman and child belonging to you, and a negro woman and child belonging to S—what laws would govern that sale? *You* would insist that the laws of North Carolina prevail, and wishing your negroes to be sold to the best advantage, you would require them to be sold *separate*—but S, perhaps, would say, the laws of Louisana look upon a woman and child as differing from a mare and colt, in some respects at least, and there they must not be sold separately, and this being rather the most humane way of doing the thing, S would demand that they be sold *together*. Well, the sale is made, and Mr. O, from New Hampshire, becomes the purchaser, and very soon an execution is shipped upon *him*, and the same negroes are levied upon—by what laws is the sale then to be regulated? By those of New Hampshire? There are none. Then what law would step in to the aid of the officer, that of the State from which the negro, or the original owner came? If the *latter*, how would that be found out, and how would the officer manage in case of one who emigrated from Ohio, and whilst *passing through* Mississippi, purchased negroes? If the *former*, then what law governs in reference to the issue of the negroes born in New Mexico? So too, in cases of division of negroes amongst next of kin, &c. A widow from Virginia would demand *one third* of all the negroes her husband died possessed of, whilst one from North Carolina would take but a child's part. But suppose these two buxom widows marry *again*, each to a man owning slaves, and from a different State from which they themselves came, and in a short time thereafter they are so happy as to lose their husbands and become for the second time widows—how will they divide *then*? What share will they take, each? Besides, do the laws which were in force when the Slave-holder left the particular State from which he came, continue in force, *unalterable*, or are they altered whenever the Legislature of that State chooses so to say? Suppose the State abolishes Slavery, are all these Slaves here, whose original or present owners came from that State, liberated? These difficulties, contradictions and absurdities thicken as you go, and I cannot subscribe to your doctrine. I hold, that as Slavery was abolished in New Mexico, by the act of Mexico in 1837, and became a part of the territory of the United States *without Slavery*, that such a condition must the same go into the United States Government, or the Convention which frames a State Constitution, shall alter it. I cannot recognize your right to hold this man in bondage. He must be turned loose, to go forth at pleasure." So saying, he orderes him, and Mr. H, whilst he watches the departure of his slave, escorted by the Constable and his *posse*, is cheered by the pleasing reflection that he has his action for damages against the arrogant and impertinent official who has deprived him of his property, and by the very beneficent provisions of the *Compromise*, he can appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States! What is to be expected from that tribunal he does not *know*, but he is most respectfully and seriously informed, that there are a majority of Judges on the Bench, who are "men of Southern feeling," and who perhaps, will disregard all the past decisions of the Court, and decide for him! A beautiful commentary this would be indeed, upon the honesty of our Supreme Court! "Northern men with Southern *feelings*," and "Southern men with Northern *feelings*," may do well to juggle with in Politics, but let them ever be scouted from the Bench.

We must, however, draw this article to a close. We repeat, had the "Compromise" Bill passed, it would have been a complete surrender of the Territories of New Mexico and California to the *Free Soilers*. To no other conclusion have we been able to come.

Served him Right.—So great is our abhorrence of the iniquitous doctrine, held by the Democratic party, from the President downward, that "to the victors belong the spoils," that we can scarcely refrain from a smile of satisfaction at the following facts given editorially in the New York Globe. A Mr. John Scott, holding some post in the Custom House, has lately been very busy at various meetings of the "Old Hunker" section of the party, in calling upon the Collector, Mr. Lawrence, to dismiss all the friends of Mr. Van Buren who chanced to hold appointments similar to his own; and was one of a committee who made a formal demand to that effect upon the Collector. Mr. Lawrence, very properly we take it, in view of Mr. Scott's impertinent interference with the Collector's own business, has given the meddling partizan a taste of his own doctrine, by sending him the following laconic but significant epistle:

NEW YORK, 16th Sept 1848.

SIR:—Your services, under the appointment you have held from me, will not be required after this date. Your friend,

C. W. LAWRENCE, Col.

To Mr. John Scott, Custom House.

LOCOFOCO DICTIONARY.

"Clear and unquestionable."—That which is in dispute.

"The whole or none."—A little more than half.

"A bloodless achievement."—The sacrifice of 30,000 lives.

"Indemnity for the past."—Losing $150,000,000 in a fight with Mexico.

"Security for the future."—Paying $15,000,000 more.

"Aid and comfort."—Giving the Mexicans a General.

"Government economy."—$52,668,049 per year.

"No National debt."—Advertising for loans.

"Hard money."—Treasury notes.

"Will of the people."—"Veto and ditto."

"Revenue tariff."—Protection to British Manufactures.

"An unsullied Democrat."—One who wore the black cockade.

Who Bids.—A young lady who signs herself 'Jesse,' advertises for a husband in the Cincinnati Despatch. She says that she possesses an unimpeachable character—youth, beauty and talent, with all other qualities requisite to make an agreeable companion, and will listen to a proposition from any gentleman of good moral character, affectionate disposition, and agreeable person.

A bachelor acquaintance of ours, who has 'serious intentions,' says he would like to understand, before he proposes, whether, by marrying her, he would not be likely to 'get Jessie' in more senses than one.

NEW YORK WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

UTICA, Sept. 14.

The Whig Convention here have, by a unanimous voice, *not one dissenting nor wishing to dissent*, and every county in the State being represented, confirmed, ratified, and adopted the nomination of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore.

Not a whisper of dissnion or dissent was heard! Every Whig delegate from every Whig Assembly district in the State, responded to the Phiiadelphia nominees.—Thus pass over the idle rumors of discontent and disorder among the Whigs of New York. They have shown, too, by statistical consultation, that if the Whigs work on as they are working now, and poll their full vote as they are now promising to poll it, the Whig majority here in November will be thousands piled on thousands.

Indiana.—A letter from Lafayette, Indiana, to the Louisville Journal, says:

"It has been industriously circulated, until the lie has gained credence even with the Whigs, that Gen Taylor cannot touch bottom in this State.—The same thing was said of Crittenden in Kentucky, until the Whigs abroad despaired of his election. There is no more truth in the report about Taylor in Indiana than there was in this report of the inevitable defeat of Crittenden. To show you how the current sets, I will inform you that a day or two ago a friend informed me that in coming from Crawfordsville to this place he met from four to five hundred wagons, and that but one of the drivers was for Van Buren, ten or twenty for Cass, and the rest for Taylor. You may rest assured that Indiana will stand up for old Rough and Ready."

FROM WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Pittsburg (Pa.) Commercial Journal, September 16.

We are rejoiced to see tokens on all hands of *the awakened spirit of the* WHIGS. They appear at last to have been fully aroused to the importance of the contest, to their duties and to their principles. Every Whig paper we open contains spirited accounts of large and enthusiastic meetings, and "Old Rough and Ready's" name already inspires the masses of the people as did that of "Old Tip" in 1840!

No one can fail to have observed that the Whigs have at length grown earnest in their noble cause, and are sparing no honorable exertion to secure that success they so richly merit—that triumph which the virtue and well-earned popularity of their candidates promised at first. That they should go to work in earnest is *all that is required to make their victory certain.* The only hope of the Cass party was in our apathy; and we rejoice that even this hope, faint as it was, has failed. Arouse Whigs! the day of trial is approaching. Let each man do his duty, and we will have a Whig Governor, a Whig President, and a Whig Government.

GEORGIA—GREAT MASS MEETING—MR STEPHENS AGAIN ON THE STUMP.—The Mass Meeting at Atlanta was attended by 5 to 10,000 people, 4000 of whom went by rail road. Many able speeches were delivered, among others by Messrs. Crawford, Dawson, Toombs and Berrien. But the most interesting incident of the occasion, was the appearance of Mr. Stephens for the first time since the cowardly assault upon him by Judge Cone, and perhaps the most effective speech, the brief one delivered by him. The Milledgeville Recorder says,—

"Mr Stephens had scarcely recovered to occupy a seat on the stand. Upon being observed, he was so enthusiastically greeted with loud calls for a speech, that he was compelled to rise and show himself to the people. Upon doing so, he said he was not well enough to address them. It would be hazardous to him to do so. He had however one word to say. He would reiterate the language of a war-worn veteran, who upon arriving at New Orleans, after a long march through the far west under Gen. Wool, worn out and destitute, applied for aid. Being promptly supplied with all he asked for, he was inquired of "if he needed nothing more?" His answer was, "no, nothing more whatever." Having left and proceeded some distance, a thought occurring to him—he returned. He said, "I have *one more* request to make and *but one*, and that is, do not forget to vote, and *be sure to vote for Gen. Taylor.*"

"I, fellow citizens, reiterate that request. It is all I am able now to say—as you value the good of your country, its perpetuity, peace and happiness, do not forget to vote, and be sure to vote for Gen. Taylor," let *me* live or die.

"These few remarks elicited a burst of enthusiastic feeling that broke forth, and resounded far and near."

The Recorder adds, that "every indication is favorable to the prospects of the Old Man of Buena Vista in our State."

ILLINOIS—In reference to a proposed Mass Meeting at Quincy on the 12th of October, the Alton Telegraph says,—

"All that now seems necessary to enable the Whigs to carry the State for the distinguished nominees of the Philadelphia Convention is a portion of the spirit which animated them in 1840, when, under circumstances more unfavorable, they reduced the Locofoco majority to less than two thousand votes. A similar effort this year *may and probably will enrol Illinois among the Whig States of the Union.*"

LOUISIANA.—The N. O. Bee says, "The friends of the Whig cause may remain perfectly satisfied, that the six electoral votes of Louisiana will be cast for those noble and true hearted Whigs—Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore.

Ex-Governor Hammond for General Taylor.—The following is an extract of a letter of Ex-Governor Hammond of S. C. in reply to an invitation to attend a public meeting. After declining the invitation from considerations purely private, he says:

"I trust you will see, in what I have said, sufficient reasons to justify me in declining, most respectfully, your unexpected but sincerely appreciated invitation, without for a moment supposing that I wish to shrink from any responsibility I might incur by accepting it. I have already gone too far, I well know, to lose anything by going farther. In fact, I have been anxious *not to share* in the responsibility of those Southern men who are opposing Gen. Taylor, and have never failed, when a proper opportunity offered, distinctly and decidedly to avow myself to be in favor of his election.

"Permit me to offer to you my most ardent wishes for the success of your efforts to carry the vote of our State for this great and good man, and to assure you of the high respect with which I have the honor to be, very sincerely, your obedient servant,

"J. H. HAMMOND."

Another Pillar Gone!—The New Albany (Ind.) Bulletin learns that the venerable Samuel G. Wilson, Esq., of that city, one of the pillars of democracy of the county, has recently expressed himself dissatisfied with the Cass party, and had announced his intention to support General Taylor for the Presidency.

Launch of a Ship of War.—The United States ship of the line *Vermont* was launched on Thursday from the stocks in the Charlestown Navy Yard, on which she has rested for twenty-nine years.

PRESENTATION OF A GOLD MEDAL TO GEN. TAYLOR.—The N. O. Picayune of the 15th contains an account of the presentation of the Gold Medal voted by Congress to Gen. Taylor. The address of Mr. Harrod, of New Orleans, and the reply of Gen Taylor, will be found below, and are both neat and appropriate. The only thing that seems wanting about it, is a letter from the President of the United States to Gen. Taylor; instead of which, the Medal, which it was made the President's duty to present, is coldly handed to a private individual, without a word of compliment or congratulation from the President or Secretary of War. This is a poor reward for the great services which Gen. Taylor rendered the country, and is especially ungrateful on the part of an Administration which was itself saved from the public contempt and indignation by the gallantry of the General and his army.

MR. HARROD'S ADDRESS.

Gen Taylor—You are already aware, sir, that I am the bearer of a gold medal voted to you by Congress to commemorate your brilliant achievements at Monterey.

It was handed to me in Washington by the President of the United States, through the Honorable Secretary of War, with a request that I would place it in your hands; and now, General, I have the honor of doing so, together with the official documents accompanying it, handed me at the same time.

Permit me, General, on this occasion, to express my gratification at being the bearer of this medal, and having the opportunity to present it to you in the presence of such a numerous and brilliant assembly of your fair countrywomen, and at the same time to pay my respects to you, whom the nation thus honors for bravery and skill in conducting her armies.

This, General, is a tribute from your country in which our whole people from Maine to Oregon, will cordially unite as a proper, though feeble expression of the nation's gratitude to one of its bravest sons and most faithful patriots.

GEN TAYLOR'S REPLY.

I accept from your hands, sir, with emotions of gratitude which I can never adequately express, this high testimonial of my country's approbation. These repeated evidences of the kind favor with which my kind countrymen have been pleased to look upon my humble services in Mexico, have already placed me under obligations which I feel that no services that I have performed, nor any that I can possibly render, can ever repay. In this medal, I have received for the second time at the hands of our National Legislature the highest mark of their approbation; and in justice to the gallant men whom it was my fortune to command in Mexico, I must take occasion here to acknowledge, that through their patronage, rather than any personal merit or service of my own, I have become the recipient of these distinguished honors.

In conclusion, sir, permit me to tender you my thanks for your kind offices on this occasion, and for the very flattering language in which you have been pleased to discharge them.

Rough and Ready Club Meeting.—The Rough and Reddies of Wilmington had another meeting at their Club room on the evening of Thursday last. It was a spirited gathering, and gave a fresh impetus to the cause among us. Animating and well-reasoned addresses were made by Mr. James Banks, of Fayetteville, and Mr. Robert H. Cowan, of this town. Mr. Banks gave a cheering account of the doings of our Fayetteville friends.

Mr. George Davis introduced the annexed resolution, which was adopted by the members of the Club.

Whereas, in a Republican form of government, the people are the sources of all political power, and ought to be consulted upon all questions respecting their fundamental laws; and whereas, the doctrine of "free suffrage" has lately been broached in North Carolina, and made use of by demagogues for the purpose of deceiving the people in an election not involving that issue—therefore

Resolved, That the question whether the Constitution of the State should be amended in its requirements as to the qualifications of voters for the Senate, ought to be at once submitted to the people of the State, and it is expedient and proper that the next General Assembly should pass an act for this purpose.

Wilmington Chronicle

General Taylor—*The Wilmot Proviso.*—At Greenville on Tuesday the 5th of Sept. last, when Col. Biggs and Mr. Stanly, the Electors for this district, addressed the people, and when the subject of the Wilmot Proviso was mentioned—Mr. S. having referred to Gen. Cass's hypocritical two-faced course on this subject—Col. Biggs said he had *all confidence that Gen. Taylor was sound upon that subject, and would act as a Southern patriot should.*—*Washington, N. C., Whig.*

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE SIGNAL LETTER.—The Lynchburg Patriot contains the following extract of a letter from Gen. Taylor, written to the President of a Rough and Ready Club of Charlotte county:

"In relation to my reply to the Editor of the Cincinnati Signal, I must be permitted to say, that it has generally been greatly misconstrued. It was not my purpose to give my opinion to the Editor on any topic embraced in his article, or to any one who has addressed me on that and kindred topics. My approbation of the general spirit which pervaded his views, has been greatly distorted in its application to his particular views and opinions, which it never was my intention to express. Of this I am confident my friends are well assured."

"General Cass says, openly and above-board, that he is opposed to the "Wilmot Proviso," in his Nicholson letter, and within the last few days when asked right up and down "if he would veto the Wilmot Proviso," he comes out like a man and says HE WILL."—*Wilmington Journal of August 11th.*

We challenge the Journal to produce Gen. Cass's pledge that he will veto the Wilmot Proviso.

We further challenge the Journal to produce the passage of the Nicholson letter in which General Cass says that he is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Mr. Calhoun's Advice.—"Remember," said Mr. Calhoun, in his speech at Charleston, "that the man who is farthest from you in politics at the South, is nearer to you than any man of either party at the North."

This counsel, we think, should, at any rate, so far influence the conduct of Mr. Calhoun's particular admirers, as to cause some little abatement of the asperity by which their denunciations of Southern Whigs are usually characterised.

N. C. Argus.

Our Superior Court.—Our Superior Court is now in the second week of the Term. A great deal of business has been despatched; and there seems to be enough yet pending to occupy the time of this tribunal for the balance of the week. Robt. and David Hildreth were yesterday brought up to be tried for homicide. On the filing of a proper affidavit a severance in the trial was allowed, and the cause of Robert was ordered to be removed to Richmond for trial. The trial of David is now going on: for the State, Mr. Solicitor Ashe and John W. Ellis, Esq.; for the prisoner, Messrs. Little and Strange.

N. C. Argus.

SENATORS MANGUM AND BERRIEN.—The Hon. John S. Pendleton, of Virginia, has communicated the two letters below to the National Intelligencer for publication. They are replies to letters from Mr. Pendleton, in which he states, that the Locofocos are industriously circulating reports in Virginia, that Messrs. Mangum and Berrien had gone home to oppose the election of Taylor and to support that of Cass! Verily, the Locofocos of Virginia must be hard run indeed when they invent such a preposterous falsehood, and their party must be ignorant and credulous indeed if they can be induced to believe it:—

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1848.

My Dear Sir: I have this moment received your favor of the 24th instant, saying that a rumor is current in that part of Virginia in which you reside that I have returned to North Carolina determined to support the election of Messrs Cass and Butler for the first and second offices of the Republic.

Your favor was handed to me in the room of "the Whig Executive Committee," where I am and have been for several days aiding in the distribution of matter designed to enlighten and bring up the public mind to the support of Messrs. Taylor and Fillmore for those offices.

I thank you for your prompt and confident denial of the truth of the rumor, and I am very sure you know me too well to have felt that you hazarded any thing in making the false and base coinage to the counter.

In truth, my dear sir, I cannot conceive of any conjuncture of circumstances, however monstrous, that could induce me to lend my support—insignificant as it is—to the elevation of Gen. Cass to the Presidency. I am in favor of Gen. Taylor, not only with zeal, but with undoubting confidence.

And, mark me! Notwithstanding the apparent reverse in North Carolina, (which we in that State perfectly understand,) she will cast a heavier majority in November for the Whig ticket than she has done since 1832—possibly with the exception of that for Gen. Harrison in 1840.

I shall be obliged to you to denounce the rumor referred to *in the manner you think most suitable*, whenever you meet it, if you shall deem it of sufficient consequence to spend upon it so much breath.

Very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

WILLIE P. MANGUM.

To the Hon. John S. Pendleton, Virginia.

ROCKINGHAM, NEAR CLARKESVILLE, GA.
September 6, 1848.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 24th ultimo, which was directed to me at Savannah, has been forwarded to this my summer residence, and reached me this evening. As we have a mail only three times a week, I reply at the instant.

The report which you mention is so entirely and absolutely unfounded and ridiculous that if it had been communicated to me by one in whom I had less confidence than you may justly claim from me, I would naturally have deemed it necessary to contradict it. As it is, I have to say that while, before the nomination of Gen Taylor, my opinion of what the Whig party owed to itself, and to the distinguished hero it would have become honor bound to support, was freely expressed, I did not hesitate to acquiesce in that nomination. I wrote immediately to the editors of Whig papers in Georgia, who had heretofore advocated the claims of Mr Clay, to urge a cordial support of Gen Taylor, and as we have seen in my correspondence, avowed my own determination to do so.

On my arrival at this place a few days since I found invitations to attend Taylor meetings, which I have accepted, and expect to address a very large mass meeting at Atlanta, in this State, on the 14th instant.

I add, in conclusion, that while I cannot suppose my opinions will be of any importance to my fellow citizens of Virginia, I feel that I have a right to correct a misrepresentation such as that to which you have called my attention, and therefore authorize you to say that my best exertions will be employed in promoting Gen Taylor's election to the Presidency.

I am, dear Sir, truly yours,

JNO MACPHERSON BERRIEN

Hon John S Pendleton.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

☞ JOHN WINSLOW, Esq., the Whig Electoral Candidate, and Wm H Haigh and Wm S. Mullins, Esqrs. Sole Electors for the 6th District, will Address their fellow citizens at Somerville, Cumberland County, on Tuesday the 21st of September. Mr. Winslow will also address them at Averasborough, on Saturday the 23d—at the Master Council, Vann's, Captain Buie's District, on Tuesday the 26th; and at Rockfish Factory, on Saturday the 30th of September. All persons, without distinction of party, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ JOHN WINSLOW, Esq., the Whig Electoral Candidate, will Address his fellow citizens at Troy, Montgomery county, on the 18th of October,—at Albemarle, Stanly county, on the 19th of October, and at Asheborough, Randolph county, on the 21st of October.

☞ We are requested to state that JOHN A. ROWLAND, Esq., of the Town of Lumberton, is a candidate to represent the Counties of Richmond and Robeson in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented H W Covington, Esq

☞ Mr. Hale will please announce NEILL MCNAIR, Esq., of Richmond County, a Candidate to represent the Senatorial District of Richmond and Robeson in the ensuing Legislature of this State, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of H W Covington, Esq

A VOTER.

Springfield N. C., Sept. 19, 1848.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 14—Brig David Duffiel from New York; Schrs. Jonas Smith from New York, S Morris Wain from do., Express from New River, N C. 15—Brig Splendid from N York; Schr St Mary from do. 17.—Schrs Elouise from New York, Virginia from Philadelphia, Royal Purple from Smithville, Napoleon from Little River, S C, Pearl from Onslow, D P Woodbury from Shallotte, Oriental from Boston. 19.—Schr. R. W. Brown from Boston.

A TEACHER WANTED

FOR the 53d School District of Cumberland county. Application to be made to the subscribers before 1st October next.

C. P. MALLETT.
R. SHAW.

Sept. 18, 1848. 34tf

WISTAR'S BALSAM AT HOME.

BOSTON, April 14, 1846.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir, I have been induced at the suggestion of many of my friends, to make known to the public through you, the great benefit I have derived from the use of the medicine called "WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," in the hope that others suffering from lung complaints may find the same relief by its use that I have done.

In the latter part of last summer, and in the fall, I suffered greatly from a severe cough, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, loss of appetite, and other symptoms which indicated a rapid decline. Three of the most learned and intelligent medical practitioners pronounced my case consumption, and stated to me that nothing but a change of climate could be of the least possible benefit to me, as my lungs were in a very inflamed and diseased state. At this time, in hopes I might find a temporary relief for my cough, I bought a bottle of the Balsam, which not only gave me the relief that my failing strength required, but seemed to give me new life and energy.

After taking several bottles of the medicine, my appetite returned, and with it my strength; my cold entirely left me, as also the night sweats, which previous to this had been very profuse. In five weeks' time I gained eight pounds of flesh, and have been able ever since to take my accustomed exercise, a walk of from three to four miles a day, and attend to my regular business. I should be most happy to have you refer any one, who may wish further particulars, to me, at my place of business, No. 305 Washington street.

Very truly yours,

WM. H. HOLBROOK.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

AN EXTINGUISHER.—In the North Carolinian of the 2d inst. was the following paragraph:—

"*More Proof.*—The Hillsborough (N. C.) Democratic Ratoon, of the 15th Aug, says:

"Capt. Constable, of the Orange and Yancey company of volunteers, stated in our presence, a few days ago, that out of the whole North Carolina Regiment, there are not more than thirty who will vote for Taylor and Fillmore. This gentleman, be it remembered, is a whig, but he declares he cannot support Taylor."

The nature of this "Proof" may be understood by comparing it with the following statement under Capt. Constable's own hand:—

FROM THE JONESBOROUGH WHIG.

A CARD.

Mr. Editor:—The Nashville Union, of the 22d ult., was handed to me this morning by a friend, who called my attention to an article copied from the Hillsboro' (N. C.) Ratoon, a Democratic campaign paper.

The false impression intended to be made by the editor of that print, in regard to my feelings towards Gen. Taylor, demands, at my hands, a notice and refutation. I am a Tennessean, and a Whig, and have again returned to my own State, where I expect and intend to vote for Taylor and Fillmore, though I commanded a company in the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico.

The difficulty in the North Carolina Regiment is known to the reading public, which resulted in the discharge of Lieuts. Sugeltary and Pender, from the United States service, who were again restored to their positions by the President of the United States. Lieut Pender's evidence before the Court of Inquiry, implicated Gen. Taylor, in representing Gen. Taylor as saying that the officers and soldiers engaged in the mutiny ought to be shot. Our Regiment, myself among the rest, condemned this in Gen. Taylor, and said we would not vote for him if he were a candidate for the Presidency, and persevered in this determination until I saw the sworn statement of Lieut. Pender, since his return, stating that Gen. Taylor said, that not only the persons engaged, but the whole Regiment ought to be shot. Lieut Pender proves too much, and has so figured in giving his testimony at different times, that I, with others, became satisfied that he was not to be relied upon as a man of veracity. And I have the utmost confidence in Gen Taylor, as a kind, humane, obliging, and an able officer, and I can say without vanity, I ought to know.

That part of the article in the Union, which makes me to have said what member of the men in the Regiment would support Taylor and Fillmore, is false. The remarks I made as to the *number* of votes for these men, were in reference to the *Company* I had the honor to command, and not the *Regiment*. This is the error of the editor of the Ratoon, in his zeal to serve the cause of Cass and Butler. I never saw the editor in my life to know him, though he makes a statement which he professes to have heard me make. His course however, is in keeping with the enemies of General Taylor, and the grovelling, contemptible, sneaking editors in the Locofoco ranks.

JACOB H. COSTABLE,
Late Captain in N. C. Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico.

Sept 18, 1848.

Perhaps some of the Locofoco papers which published the falsehoods in the Ratoon, will be able to see the difference between them and Capt. Constable's own statement, and will feel bound to correct the false impression which they have made? We shall see whether they be honest enough to do this justice to truth.

☞ The members of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools of Cumberland County, will meet at the Court House in Fayetteville on the 1st Monday in October next, for the purpose of transacting the business to the new Board, which is expected to organize on that day.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Ch'n.

Sept 23, 1848. 1w

Plants, Balbous Roots, &c.

NOW is the proper time to order Plants, Balbous Roots, &c. Those wishing to procure through the undersigned, will please hand in their orders. I will guarantee their genuineness. They are to come from Philadelphia.

JOHN M. CLOSE.

Sept 23, 1848. 34-3w

HEAD QUARTERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

38d Regiment North Carolina Militia.

ATTENTION!

THE Officers of the 38d Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday the 12th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A M, armed and equipped as the law directs; and to have their respective Companies at the same place, on Friday the 13th October, at 10 o'clock A M., for Parade.

By order of the Col. Commandant.

WM McL. McKAY, Adjutant.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1848. 34

☞ Carolinian copy.

To Timber and Lumber Makers.

THE undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line.

THOS. H. ASHE
W. H. LASPEYRE.

N. B. Thos H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.

Wilmington, Sept. 22, 1848. 34-tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1848.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR ELECTORS.

District No. 1. Hon. KENNETH RAYNER
" " 2. Hon EDWARD STANLY.
" " 3. HENRY W. MILLER
" " 4. Hon. W. H. WASHINGTON
" " 5. GEORGE DAVIS.
" " 6. JOHN WINSLOW.
" " 7. JOHN KERR
" " 8. RAWLEY GALLOWAY.
" " 9. JAMES W. OSBORNE.
" " 10. TODD R. CALDWELL.
" " 11. JOHN BAXTER.

SALEM, Sept. 16, 1848.

Mr. E. J. Hale.—At a Convention held at Germanton on the 12th inst., Rawley Galloway, Esq., of Rockingham County, was appointed the Whig Elector of the 5th Electoral District, in the place of Dr. Wm. Withers, resigned.

Election on Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1848.

ONLY SIX WEEKS.—We would beg leave to remind our Whig readers, that from this day till the Presidential Election is only SIX WEEKS. All that is to be done

The Canvass.—There were, we understand, two very pleasant and interesting political discussions held in the upper part of this County during last week—at Summerville on Thursday, and at Averasborough on Saturday. At the former place the people were addressed by Messrs. Winslow and Person, the Whig and Democratic Candidates for Elector, and by Messrs. Mullins and Atkins; and at Averasborough by the two former gentlemen. The people of both parties took considerable interest in the discussion. At Averasborough especially there was a large collection of people, and the Whig spirit of 1840 and 1844 seemed to be fully aroused. The Whigs have reason to be entirely satisfied with their gallant and able standard bearers.

We learn that very able and eloquent speeches were delivered at Pittsborough last week by Senator Badger and John Kerr, Esq.

The Compromise Bill.—Deeming it of the highest importance that the true character of this bill should be understood in North Carolina, the more especially as our two Senators and some of our Whig Representatives differed in their opinions on it, we have not only published the speech delivered by Mr. Badger in the Senate, but we copy to-day in this paper a plain and forcible legal argument on the same point. It is evidently from high legal authority, and we ask attention to it.

When the bill was introduced we were exceedingly anxious that it should pass, because we hoped and believed that it was what it was called —*a Compromise*. We knew nothing of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the U. S. which already settled the construction of the main provision of the law, and settled it, as Mr. Badger shows, against the South. With such facts as he has presented, entirely relying as we do on his legal opinions, we are satisfied that its passage would have been a surrender of the whole ground to the South.

The more we see of this perplexing and dangerous subject, the more fully are we convinced that the ground taken by the Whigs of the South was the true one, for the South and for the country, viz: of opposition to the conquest or purchase of any territory from Mexico. The Wilmot Proviso, Free Soil, and even Abolitionism itself, would have been harmless bugbears but for this acquisition of New Mexico and California. These ralling cries at the North have had ten-fold of power imparted to them by the acquisition of this territory. It has united the whole people of the North; and unfortunately they have the power to thwart us of the South, by refusing to admit any more slave States out of the new territory. The evil would have been avoided, we repeat, if Whig counsels had prevailed, and Mexico had been allowed to retain her own domain.

In Mr. Webster's speech we see allusion made to a motion by Mr. Badger in secret session on the Treaty, to strike out that part of the Treaty which ceded New Mexico and California to the U. S.—Unfortunately that motion failed by a vote of 35 to 14. And in consequence Mr. Badger voted against the ratification of the Treaty. The probable alternative was a dreadful one,—a renewal of the war,—but that was a less evil than may yet result from the acquisition. Disunion is by no means an impossible result of the Free Soil movement.

Circulate the Documents.—An excellent little pamphlet has been issued by the Rough and Ready Club of Raleigh, containing a collection of testimony from various high Democratic sources, in favor of Gen. Taylor, accompanied by a few well timed remarks by the compiler.

Gambling, equivalent to Forgery.—The Locofoco habit of garbling down letters and documents, to suit that which imitates against them, and according to the remainder as if it were perfect, is a well better than forgery. We have recently seen several specimens of this. One is going the rounds of the Locofoco papers, purporting to be a letter written by Mr Fillmore in 1838, in which Standard goes a step further in villainy by dating it 1848, in which about half the letter is given as the whole, and a portion materially important is omitted.

Another is stated in the following paragraph from the last Wilmington Citizen clipped:—

"When Mr. Davis, the Whig Electoral candidate, was speaking at the Court House on the 12th inst. he had occasion to refer to the celebrated Atherton resolutions. Not finding them readily among his papers, he asked if any one present had them. "I have them," said Mr. Ashe, the Cass Electoral candidate, "a certified copy of them," and he handed the manuscript to Mr Davis. Examining the manuscript slightly, Mr D discovered that *the first resolution of the series was wanting!* And this in the Certified copy by whom certified we do not know, which Mr Ashe has been using in his speeches in the district! The first resolution is the one which sets forth that Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over slavery in the several States, and for it Mr Fillmore voted. Yet this is omitted altogether in a Certified copy of the resolutions which Mr. Ashe uses, a transcript of a mutilated record as it is, to convict Mr. Fillmore of Abolitionism! We call the special attention of the people of the district, of all parties, to this circumstance. It should be occupied with their severest reprobation."

We understand that this fraud bore the certificate of James Buchanan, Mr. Polk's Secretary of State! Both he and Mr. Ashe, we trust and believe, are too honest to have been intentionally guilty of so base a trick. It must have been the work of some underling at Washington.

P. S. In the Wilmington Journal we find the following attempt to justify the above act. But it is an utter failure. The first of the Atherton resolutions "no bearing on the point at issue"! We should like to know what had, if that had not.

From the Journal.

Mr. Ashe desires us to say, that the only reason why the first resolution was omitted in the copy of the Atherton resolutions which he handed to Mr. Davis, during the recent discussion, was because that resolution had no bearing upon the point at issue. It was one that the most notorious abolitionists in the land had voted for. It merely declared a principle that is not disputed by any man in America. He further desires us to say, that he did have the whole of the resolutions properly certified, but that a portion of them were lost at Sandy Run, and that he (Mr Ashe) had made this explanation to his opponent, Mr. Davis, during the canvass.

Mr. Ashe and the Journal are entirely mistaken in saying that this first resolution "was one that the most notorious abolitionists in the land had voted for." And that "it merely declared a principle that is not disputed by any man in America." The fact is, as they will find by the Congressional Globe, 3d Session 25th Congress, page 25, that the principle *was* disputed, and that Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Evans, Everett, Potts, Russell and Slade, voted against the resolution:—Mr. Fillmore for it.

The Democratic Review for September abuses Gen. Taylor for his conduct in the battle of Buena Vista! It charges him with *mistakes*, and *neglects*, and *playing into the hands of Santa Anna!* and asserts that the victory was won "by the determined and indomitable valor of the volunteer troops, *despite the blunders of officers*"!)

It has been suspected by some, that the Administration was disappointed and chagrined that Gen. Taylor was not whipped at Buena Vista; but we never expected to see him openly abused for that victory in the leading Locofoco organ. One thing we know, that the *People*, even those who will vote against Gen Taylor, have no sympathy with such an ungrateful assault upon him for one of the greatest victories which adorn the annals of any nation.

Locofoco Trickery.—A correspondent in Orange county has sent us a pamphlet circulated extensively in that District under the frank of Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, and probably throughout the Southern States, (but not, we venture to assert, in the *Northern* States,) with the following title, in capitals:—

"Circulate. Published under authority of the National and Jackson Democratic Association Committee. Read, Read. "The Tree is known by its Fruit." A Statement proving Millard Fillmore, the candidate of the Whig party for the office of Vice President, to be an Abolitionist, by a review of his course in the 25th, 26th, and 27th Congress. Also, showing Gen. Taylor to be in favor of extending the ordinance of 1787 over the Continent beyond the Rio Grande; in other words, to be in favor of the Wilmot Proviso."

The pretended proof of this foul falsehood that Mr. Fillmore is an abolitionist, consists mainly of his votes in Congress against denying the right of petition. If this be abolitionism, then are we an abolitionist, for we have always contended, that it was both a denial of a Constitutional right, and bad policy, for the South to exclude those petitions. The exclusion made thousands of abolitionists, and enemies to the South. The first item in the charge is, the celebrated Atherton resolutions in 1838, against nearly all of which Mr. Fillmore voted. But Mr. Wise of Virginia, the present Locofoco elector, denounced those resolutions as "*not* Southern resolutions, and repudiated them as such." He said, "it was a plot sprung upon the South." For voting against these resolutions, Mr. Wise, according to Locofoco doctrine, is a good democrat and friend of Cass and of the South, whilst Mr. Fillmore, for voting exactly as Mr. Wise voted, is an abolitionist! Ah! Mr. John R. J. Daniel, this is a scurvy trick of yours, thus to attempt to deceive your ignorant and confiding constituents.

But the very first of these Atherton resolutions, (which Mr. Ashe's certified copy fraudulently omits,) what is it?

"*Resolved*, That this Government is a Government of limited powers, and that, by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States of the Confederacy."

Now *for this resolution Mr. Fillmore voted*, though Mr Daniel's pamphlet makes a half effort to conceal the fact. This proves that Mr. Fillmore was not then an abolitionist, and that Mr. Daniel's pamphlet asserts a falsehood; whilst Mr. Fillmore's recent letter to Gov. Gayle of Alabama proves that he is not now and never was an abolitionist. Mr F says to Gov. Gayle, that

"By the Constitution of the United States the whole power over that question (Slavery) was vested in the several States where the institution was tolerated. If they regarded it as a blessing they had the constitutional right to enjoy it, and if they regarded it as an evil, they had the power and best knew how to apply the remedy. I did not conceive that Congress had any power over it, or was in any way responsible for its continuance in the several States where it existed. I have entertained no other opinion on this subject, *since I have examined it sufficiently to form an opinion*," &c. &c.

On some other of the questions which this pamphlet of Mr. Daniel's denounces as showing Mr. Fillmore to be an abolitionist, he voted with Messrs. Wise, Atkinson, Bouldin, Bierne, Craig, Dromgoole, Hopkins, Johnson, F. E. Rives, Coles, Hubbard, Hunter, Mason, Smith, and Steenrod, of Virginia; Messrs. Stanly, Rayner, Arrington, Caldwell, Montgomery, McKay, and JOHN R. J. DANIEL HIMSELF, of North Carolina; Messrs. Bell, Williams, Turney, Brown, Cave Johnson, and Watterson, of Tennessee; Messrs. Jenifer, Howard, Kennedy and Thomas, of Maryland; Messrs. Underwood, Green, Boyd, and WM. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky; Messrs. Crabb, Chapman, and Shields, of Alabama; Messrs. Word, Gwin, and Thompson, of Mississippi; Messrs. Glascock, Black, Colquit, Habersham, Nesbitt, Cooper, and Dawson, of Georgia; Mr. Harrison of Missouri; Mr. Claiborne of Louisiana; and Messrs. Rhett, Perkens, Campbell, Holmes, and Sumter, of South Carolina. Along with all these Southern men, Whigs and Locos, including Daniel himself and the Locofoco candidate for Vice President, did Mr. Fillmore vote, on some of these questions, for which he, Fillmore, is now denounced as an abolitionist by this pamphlet of Mr. Daniel. Are all these Southern men abolitionists' or is Mr John R. J. Daniel's pamphlet a fraud? There can be no hesitation as to the answer to these questions.

Perhaps Mr. Daniel may remember also, that Atherton himself uniformly voted for the Wilmot Proviso.

We have not time or room to go through the whole pamphlet, which seems to be of similar tenor throughout. Nor is it necessary. The object of its authors is to withdraw public attention at the South from the unsoundness of Cass himself on this subject. Let us see how *he* stands.

In the first place, it to vote against the exclusion of abolition petitions be proof that Mr. Fillmore is an abolitionist, will not the *presentation* of such petitions by Mr Cass be as strong proof that Cass is an abolitionist? We think so. Well, see what the record says.—

In Senate, January 13th, 1846:

"Mr. Cass presented the petition of citizens of Michigan, remonstrating AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF TEXAS INTO THE UNION WITH A CONSTITUTION TOLERATING SLAVERY."—*Senate Journal* 1845-6, *page* 98.

In Senate, Monday, March 1st, 1847:

"Mr. Cass presented a preamble and resolutions passed by the Legislature of the State of Michigan, declaring it as their opinion that the existing war with Mexico was brought about solely by the acts of that republic and that it should be prosecuted on the part of the U. S. with vigor; that it is the duty of the Government to make provision for the soldiers engaged in the war, and for the families of such as may be killed or die of wounds received in battle; *and in favour of extending the provisions of the ordinance of 1787 over any territory which may be acquired by the United States*."—*Congressional Globe, Session* 1846-7, *page* 540.

These resolutions were presented by Mr. Cass without any intimation that he dissented from their declarations. They were passed, by the Michigan Legislature, by a vote of yeas FIFTY, nays THREE. One of them was in these words:

"*Resolved*, That whenever the Government of the United States shall acquire any territory by conquest, cession or purchase, in which slavery shall not *by law* exist at the time of such conquest, cession or purchase, *it would be repugnant to the moral sense of this nation, and a violation of the clearest duty of Congress to permit the institution of slavery, in any form, to be introduced therein*."

The same Legislature which passed the resolutions, of which this was one, nominated Gen. Cass for the Presidency.

Now what says the Hon. John R. J. Daniel to these things?

But what wrote Gen. Cass, deliberately, in 1842, in his pamphlet on the Right of Search? Hear him:—

"*I am no slaveholder—I never have been—I never shall be. I deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition everywhere, when this can be effected justly and peaceably and easily for both parties.*"

Can Southern men vote for a man who "prays for the abolition of Slavery everywhere"?

On the 10th of August, 1846, Mr. Davis of Mass. defeated the three million bill by speaking till the adjournment, so that a vote could not be taken on it. The bill contained the Wilmot Proviso. "*As soon as Mr. Davis had taken his seat, General Cass come over to his side of the Senate, and with much earnestness said, in the presence of the Senators*, THAT HE REGRETTED MUCH THAT MR DAVIS HAD BY HIS SPEECH PREVENTED THE VOTE FROM BEING TAKEN; THAT HE (GENERAL CASS) AND EVERY DEMOCRAIC SENATOR FROM THE FREE STATES, WOULD HAVE VOTED TO SUSTAIN THE PROVISO; *that Mr. Allen would have led off, and all the rest would have followed; that he was very sorry that he had been deprived of the opportunity of voting upon it; that it would have settled the question, and Gov. Davis was responsible for defeating that result*."

What does Mr. Daniel think of this statement, made in the Senate by Mr Miller of New Jersey, and *admitted by Mr. Cass to be true* on the 1st of March 1847?

And what does he think of the following resolution adopted by the Cass Convention in Cass's own State of Michigan:—

"*Resolved*, That HOSTILITY TO THE EXTENSION OF HUMAN SLAVERY *is now and ever has been one of the* PRINCIPLES OF THE DEMOCRATIC CREED, and that to abandon it at the present crisis would be a crime against the principles upon which our institutions are based."

The Locofoco State Convention of Vermont, July 11, 1848, adopted resolutions of similar tenor.

And the Boston Times, a strong Cass and Butler paper, says,—

"Gen. Cass is a native of a free State. He has resided, for almost his whole life, in free communities. He has no interest in slavery, and has expressed his opinion against that institution in most emphatic terms. ¶ "*Gen. Butler is not a slaveholder, and has ever been among those Kentuckians who are favorable to emancipation.*" ¶ Such is the Democratic ticket, and such are its claims to the support of the friends of freedom."

What does Mr. Daniel think of this? Both Cass and Butler non-slaveholders, and both favorable to emancipation. Will not Mr. Daniel call upon Southern people to "read and circulate" these alarming facts?

The Bay State Advocate says,—

"General Cass is the real "free soil" candidate. Unlike General Taylor, he is not the owner of slaves and plantations, and therefore he has no interest in keeping up the institution of slavery, or in providing for its spread. He is the resident of a great free region in which slavery has never existed—in which its existence is forbidden alike by peremptory laws and by a public opinion that no human power can change. He is the leader of the reform party, which has steadily warred against all abuses, and which has extended freedom over millions of acres, and established freedom of speech and a free press throughout the greatest dominion ever acquired by any branch of the human family. Sixty years of his life have been passed in those communities in which free labor has supported and made a free people prosperous. Is it rational to believe—to entertain the idea for a moment—that Lewis Cass, a man of judgment—and capable of drawing correct conclusions, *can* prefer slavery to liberty' that he desires to see slave labor prevail, and free labor forbidden in our new territories' *Madness may believe so, and knaves may thus misrepresent his opinions, but every sound headed man will see at once that the Democratic candidate must be favorable to "free soil," and to the spread of free labor into every region open to the daring and enterprise of the human race*."

It is a significant fact that every member of Congress from Mr. Cass's own State, voted for the Wilmot Proviso.

We here stop, for the present, only for want of time and room.

Mr. Webster's Opinion of Gen. Taylor.—The Locofoco papers are publishing detached passages of the late Speech of Mr. Webster, in which he expresses the original preference of himself and his constituents for some other than Gen Taylor for President. But they take especial care not to publish his opinion of Gen. Taylor's character and qualifications. For ourself, if we had been at home when the Speech appeared we would have published it entire. It is, with the exception of its Free Soil leanings, (in which respect Mr Webster is like all men of all parties in the free States,) a thorough Whig Speech, and argues unanswerably in favor of supporting Gen. Taylor, as *the* candidate of the Whig party. Our present object is simply to quote what Mr. Webster deliberately gives as his opinion of Gen. Taylor's character, as follows:—

"I have endeavored to inform and instruct myself by communication with those who have known him in his profession as a soldier, in his associations as a man, in his conversations and opinions on political subjects; and I will tell you frankly what I think of him, according to the best lights which I have been able to obtain. I need not say that he is a skilful, brave and gallant soldier. * * * But what is more important, I believe that he is an entirely honest and upright man. I believe that he is modest, clear-headed, of independent and manly character, possessing a mind trained by proper discipline and self-control. I believe that he is estimable and amiable in all the relations of private life. I believe that he possesses a reputation for equity and fair judgment which gives him an influence over those under his command, beyond what is conferred by the authority o station. I believe that he is a man possessing the confidence and attachment of all who have been near him and know him. * * * I will say, too, that, so far as I have observed, his conduct since he has been a candidate for the office of President has been irreproachable. I hear no intrigue imputed to him, no contumelious treatment of rivals. I do not find him making promises or holding out hopes to any men or any party. I do not find him putting forth any pretensions of his own, and therefore I think of him very much as he seems to think of himself—that he is an honest man, of an independent mind and of upright intentions."

Here (says the N. Y. Express,) is a character that has no equal in our political circles. Of whom can all this be said? We ask every one who reads this opinion to call to mind the character of every acquaintance, and select the man "whose reputation for equity and fair judgment gives him an influence" greater than the ensigns of office. Here is a character to admire and love, combining every desirable requisite and containing no alloy. This is the cool calculating opinion of one who is not the personal friend of General Taylor, and who would not have selected him for the office of President.

The above is a sufficient answer to the Wilmington Journal's extracts with a view to disparage Gen. Taylor. That paper takes good care not to publish those parts of the speech commendatory of the General, nor those in which Cass's character is portrayed.

Such passages as the following the Locofoco papers take good care to pass over in silence:—

Gen. Taylor was nominated by a Whig Convention, in conformity with the usages of the party for years past. He was fairly nominated, so far as I know, and is now to be considered as the only Whig fairly before the country as a candidate for the Presidency; and no citizen claiming to be a Whig can give his vote for any other, let his personal preferences be what they may.

Of Gen. Cass Mr. Webster says,—

I hold him, I confess, in the present state of the country, to be the most dangerous man in whom the powers of the Executive Chief Magistracy could well be placed. He has described himself, not as a conservative, but as belonging to the party of progress. He believes in the doctrines of American destiny; and the destiny is to go through wars, and invasions, and armies of aggrandizement—to establish a great, powerful, and domineering government over all this continent. We know that if Mr. Cass could have prevented it, the treaty with England in 1842 would not have been made; we know that if Mr. Cass could have prevented the settlement of the Oregon question it would not have been accomplished in 1846. We know that Mr. Cass could have prevented the declaration of the war with Mexico if he had pleased. We know that he pressed it, and was foremost in advocating the war in every way and form.

Ohio all Right.—The Cincinnati Gazette says "We again express the opinion that Ohio will give Taylor and Fillmore 23 votes for President and Vice President, by a *majority of thousands* in the vote of the people!"

The Florida Delegate to the Locofoco Convention Repudiating Cass.—R. J. Moses, a member of the Baltimore Convention from Florida, has published his reason for not supporting Cass. It is simply that Gen. Cass is not to be relied upon by the South—in Mr. Moses's own words, "*the South could rely upon no one with less safety*." And how did he arrive at this conclusion? He, when in Washington, on his way to the Convention, having read Cass's Nicholson letter, wrote to him to know, 1st, whether he still adhered to the positions of the Nicholson letter; 2d, whether he meant, by that letter, that the inhabitants of a territory, before they form a State, have a right to establish or prohibit Slavery; 3d, whether slaveholders would have the undeniable right to migrate with their slaves to any Mexican territory that may be annexed to the U. S., or whether he, Cass, would regard it as a doubtful matter, in consequence of slavery not having been recognised in said territory?

In reply to this application, Mr. Cass found it expedient to be *Mum*. Read his reply:—

United States Hotel, May 21, 1848.

Dear Sir: I did not receive your esteemed favor until yesterday, and I have been so much occupied that I could not answer it before.

I had supposed that my sentiments upon the subject to which you refer were fully understood by my southern friends; but as you seem to desire information, I enclose you my Nicholson letter, which contains all that I have to say upon the subject. Respectfully, yours,

LEWIS CASS.

To R. J. Moses, Esq.

He enclosed his Nicholson letter, to a man who told him he had read that letter, and desired to know what it meant! Well, that was cool!

Thereupon and therefore, Mr. Moses abandons Cass.

That Florida will vote for Taylor and Fillmore may be inferred from this fact, and from a letter from the Hon. Mr. Cabell, which states the writer's confident belief that all is right there. He is canvassing the State, county by county, and ought to know how things are looking. He gives it as his candid opinion that the Whigs will carry the State by a handsome majority!

Mr. Cabell, in his speeches, reads a letter from Mr. Fillmore, in reply to one informing him of a Locofoco slander, in which Mr. Fillmore declares that he NEVER ATTENDED AN ABOLITION MEETING OR MADE AN ABOLITION SPEECH, IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, IN THE WHOLE COURSE OF HIS LIFE."

Two of the Committee of Nine appointed at the "great Clay meeting in New York," as it is called by the Locofoco papers, have positively declined to serve, avowing their determination to vote for Taylor and Fillmore.

A Fact.—The Fayetteville Observer speaks of the 10,000 Clay whigs recently assembled in New York, as a "*fair* disappointed politicians."

The above is from the "Democratic Flag," a little paper published at Raleigh. Those who read our article of last week need not be told that the Flag has given a false version of it.

The Volunteers for Taylor.—33 Pennsylvania volunteers, of Capt. Naylor's Company, contradict a report that they are for Cass. They go for Taylor, whilst 7 only of the Company are for Cass.

A Mistake.—Several papers in this State have published a report that the Hon Jas. Graham of this State was dangerously ill at the Sweet Springs in Virginia. We had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Graham in New York, in improved health, about two weeks ago—just the time referred to in the report. He had not been at the Virginia Springs, but had been at Saratoga, where he was slightly indisposed.

Gold in California.—Letters from California, one of them from Thomas O. Larkin, U. S. Navy Agent at Monterey, (formerly of Wilmington, N. C.) gives the most glowing accounts of a gold fever which has suddenly seized upon all classes of people in that far off region. Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Jose, and San Francisco, are deserted. From the Governor and his aids, down to the laborers, sailors, and soldiers, all had gone to the gold region. The sailors and soldiers deserted, and laborers refused $10 a day in the towns. The newspapers were suspended, the compositors going off to the gold region.

The gold is found on the surface, near the rivers tributary to the Sacramento, five days journey from Monterey, and is scattered over an immense extent of country. It is in particles about the size of a grain of wheat, and hands obtain from $10 to $100 worth a day each. The rudest machinery was used. A trough, such as pigs are fed in, sold for $50, another, 12 feet long by 3 wide, sold for $150. A little basket $16. A carpenter got $100 a day. Flour was worth $42 a bbl., Boston crackers, 67c. a lb, a cotton shirt, $10. Lumber $500 for 1000 feet, &c.

The Cotton Crop of 1847-8.—The N. York Shipping List gives further particulars respecting this crop. Its total amount was 2,347,634 bales, against 1,778,651 the previous year, and 2,100,536 for 1845-6. Only two crops have been larger, viz: that of 1841-5, which was 2,394,503, and that of 1842-3, which was 2,378,875.

On the 1st Sept. 171,468 bales remained on hand in the Northern and Southern ports. This is less, by 43,000 bales, than was in same ports on 1st Sept. 1847.

The export to foreign ports during the year has been 1,857,889 bales.

The consumption in the United States during the year has been 531,772 bales, an increase of 103,805 bales over last year. This amount, however, does not include the consumption South and West of Virginia, which is thus estimated:

North Carolina	bales	15,500
South Carolina		6,000
Georgia		6,000
Alabama		5,000
		—32,500

Sent up by the Western Rivers and consumed, say:

Received at Cincinnati		12,500
" Pittsburg and Wheeling		12,500
" Kentucky		5,000
		—30,000
" Mo., Tenn., Ia., Ill., &c.		12,500
Total	bales	75,000

This makes an aggregate manufactured in the U. S. of 606,772 bales. But we are sure that the amount spun in North Carolina is estimated too low. It is, we think, at least 20,000 bales.

The Telegraph Company.—The first General Meeting of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company was held in Washington City on the 14th inst. Daniel Griffin, of Columbus, Geo., was elected President, H. C. Cammack of New Orleans Vice President, Amos Kendall of Washington Treasurer, and George Wood of Washington Secretary. 17 Directors were chosen, one in each town where an office is located. The Directors for Raleigh and Fayetteville are Richard Smith and George McNeill, Esqrs.

We understand that the charges were reduced by the Directors.

We hope that the Stockholders will be advised as to the financial condition of the Company.

Judge Lafayette Saunders, of Clinton, Louisiana, died at the Red Sulphur Springs in Virginia on the 25th ult. He was the delegate to the Philadelphia Convention who read the satisfactory exposition of the political views of Gen. Taylor. We understand he was a brother of the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, of this State, at present Minister to Spain.

By Telegraph.—We learn that the Steamer from Liverpool arrived on Saturday, with news a week later; but from some cause nothing has come to hand but the mere fact of the arrival.

The Steamer Concordia of Memphis, burst her boiler on the 18th. 15 deck passengers and hands were killed, and many others missing. The cabin passengers were uninjured.

John S. Jennings, the Editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, was killed in a street fight on the 15th inst. A political quarrel was the cause. (We believe this is the third Vicksburg Editor who has thus lost his life, alluding to which a friend remarks, that to be a Vicksburg Editor is a sure passport to *mortality*.)

At Philadelphia, Joseph R. Chandler has received the Whig nomination for Congress, in place of Jos. R. Ingersoll, who declines a re-election.

Money is extremely scarce in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The best paper sells at the rate of 11 per cent discount, and from that up to 18 per cent.

Maine Election.—We have returns from 344 towns in the State, which give the following results:—

Hamlin	28,190
Dana	34,184
Fessenden	10,299
Scattering	66

The majority against Dana, therefore, is 4,371. The Whigs feel in excellent spirits. They have stood the Mexican Van Buren fire nobly, and have great confidence that Maine will throw her vote for Gen. Taylor in Nov.—*Boston Atlas.*

Maiden Vote of a Grandfather.—Geo. Washington Park Custis, the venerable step-son of General Washington, delivered an address near Mount Vernon, recently, during which he took occasion to state that, although possessing the necessary freehold qualification in Virginia to entitle him to vote in several counties, from the fact of his residence having always, heretofore, been in the District of Columbia, he had no privilege of giving a vote. The late retrocession of Alexandria to Virginia, however, has changed the circumstances; "and now," said he, "that that inestimable privilege, the right of suffrage, has come within my reach, and I am about to avail myself of it, you will see *an old grandfather cast his maiden vote!*" He added his intention of voting for Gen. Taylor. Mr. Custis must be about 80 years of age.—*Baltimore Sun.*

"If Congress has *no jurisdiction* over slavery, it cannot pass *the Wilmot Proviso*, to exclude it, or any act whatever either to regulate, exclude, or annihilate it; for the Proviso, as well as every such act, necessarily involves an exercise of such jurisdiction. And if it does *not grant* it, then its exercise by Congress must be unconstitutional."

Richmond Enquirer.

So says the Richmond Enquirer, and yet no journal is more loud than it in justifying and approving President Polk's signature of the Oregon Bill with this same Wilmot Proviso in it. The paper that asserts that Congress has no jurisdiction over the subject of Slavery and therefore cannot legislate on that subject without violating the Constitution, can hardly find language strong enough to express its adnoration of Mr. Polk for giving vitality to an unconstitutional bill—to a bill which does exercise jurisdiction over a subject not warranted by the Constitution. But the Enquirer will say that the Oregon question was within the spirit of the Missouri Compromise. Now, it is news to us that the Constitution can be *compromised*. Upon questions of expediency you may compromise for more or less than you claim, but the constitution is the supreme law of the land, and when you do that, which is not authorized by it, you violate it, and thus forswear yourself.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Henry Clay.—The Natchez Courier of the 8th inst., says:

A letter from this distinguished statesman was received in town a few days since. In it, he stated that he should cordially support Gen. Taylor, and expressed surprise that any one could have thought for an instant that *he* would take any other course. We trust that this statement will cause all those of the opposition who have been pretending that Mr. Clay would not support Gen. Taylor, to hold their tongues.

Mr. Winthrop, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, made an eloquent speech at the Massachusetts Whig State Convention. The following is the closing sentence: "As to myself, there is no mistake in regard to the views which I entertain. I am a Whig, and not merely a Boston or a Massachusetts Whig, but an American Whig; not merely a Northern Whig, but a National Whig; not merely a Free States Whig, but a United States Whig. I am for standing by the old platform—the party—I desire to see beneath my feet, no other Soil than the common Soil of our glorious Republic. I desire to take my direction from no other sky than that which shall include on its azure field, the whole thirty stars of our glorious Union."

We are permitted by a respectable merchant of this city to make the following extract of a letter from his correspondent in New Orleans, dated the 6th inst:—

"Louisiana is more than safe for Taylor—she is *certain*. Within the last few days a complete change has come over the aspect of things, and the blaze of enthusiasm burns brightly through the city and State.

Strange Inconsistency.—On the 8th of last June the Charleston Mercury, Mr. Calhoun's acknowledged organ, spoke thus of the Baltimore nominee:

"Mr. Cass has nothing to expect from South Carolina, unless indeed he could recall the principles avowed in his letter to Mr. Nicholson."

On the 12th inst., however, about three months having elapsed, it speaks of Gen. Cass—the same Gen. Cass, describing him as a "A Northern Democrat who has pledged himself, if elected, to the maintenance of Southern Rights."

The rapidity of the rise of real estate in Cincinnati is well illustrated by a statement made in the "Times," by Mr. Wm. V. Barr, son of the late Wm. Barr, owner of the "Barr Farm." Mr. B. has been investigating the matter, and states that his father gave $33 50 per acre for this property in the year 1811; "thus," says Mr. Barr, "paying $355 50 for what at this day, on an average of $30 per foot, which is low, is worth nine millions three hundred and four thousand dollars, without reference to the buildings thereon!"

BEHOLD the ABOLITIONIST!

"We are no slaveholder. We never have been. We never shall be. We deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition everywhere, where this can be effected justly, and peaceably, and easily for both parties."—*Gen. Cass's Pamphlet on the Right of Search.*

"*Resolved*, That hostility to the extension of human slavery is now, and ever has been, one of the principles of the Democratic creed, and that to abandon it at the present time would be a crime against the free principles upon which our institutions are based."—*Resolution of the Locofoco Convention of Michigan.*

"*Resolved*, That whenever the Government of the United States shall acquire any territory by conquest, cession or purchase, in which slavery shall not *by law* exist at the time of such conquest, cession or purchase, it would be repugnant to the moral sense of this nation, and a violation of the clearest duty of Congress to permit the institution of slavery, in any form, to be introduced therein."—*Resolution of the Locofoco Legislature of Michigan which nominated Cass for President.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21.—Boats Ready Money, Odd Fellow, and Mike Conoly, from Steamer Rowan, with goods for Murchison, Read & Co. B G Worth, R L Steele, W L Steele, B Rose & Son, J McInnis, T M Young, F & H Friese, J W Baker, D & W McLaurin, J M Rose, T S Lutterloh, G Makepeace, C B Mallett, N Gibson, J G Lash, G & H McMillan, W C James & Co, J E Bryan, Catharine Stauber, H L Myrover & Co, Elliott & Co, M W McNair, A W Steel, Worth & Sanders, H Ermenbet, Union Manuf Co, Rowan Factory, C A Carlton, Cook & Lndavick, Boger & Maxwell, J F Chambers, J D Williams, J D Starr, Jas M Williams, E L & J A Pemberton, J Worth, J P Lash, G McNeill, J P Covington, Dialectic Society, Hannah Stauber, J C Thompson, Brower & Moffatt, W Clark, Scott & McAdoo, John Newlin & Son.

Sept. 21.—Arrived at Spring Hill, three miles from town, Steamer Evergreen, with boats Diligence and Henry Clay in tow, with goods for W Prior, A Johnson & Co, H Branson, Dr B Robinson, S Bason, Union Manuf Co, P Taylor, Rockfish Co, C P Mallett, J W Sandford, J M Beasley, Ray & Pearce, Cook & Taylor, W McIntyre, Beaver Creek Co, A A McKethan, Miss S Mallett, E W Willkings, E Fuller, E J Hale, S T Hawley & Son, James Kyle, I Samson, G & H McMillan, S J Hinsdale, W C James & Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, D & W McLaurin, Little River Co, C W Cooper, T Loring, J A Mebane, Prof E Mitchell, Craven & McCain, W Paul, Holt & Corgan, Richmond Manuf Co, Brower & Elliot, P McEachin, J J Shaver, C B Wheeler, G Bower, Long & Webb, A S Webb & Co, G McIntosh, N Gibson, H McStraud & Co, Harris & Crump, J T Pope & Co, L Caldwell & Son, Jenkins & Roberts, Lehman & Butner. [The above comprises the Freight list of the Evergreen, Diligence, Henry Clay, Henrietta, and Ben Rush.]

The River is very low. No efforts are spared, however, by the Steam Boat Companies to deliver goods. The whole of the large freight of the Evergreen with her two tow boats has been delivered. And the full freights of the Henrietta and Ben Rush are expected daily. The Henrietta has returned to Wilmington. The goods from the Rowan have been delivered, and she has returned to Wilmington.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Sept. 26.

Brandy, p'ch,	40 a 50	Lard,	8 a 8½
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7 a 7½	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	5½ a 5¾	Oats,	25 a 30
Corn,	45 a 50	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	4½ a 5
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4½ a 5	Salt, sack,	1 90 a 2 00
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	90 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	80 a 85
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	4 a 4½	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		6 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		13 "

REMARKS.—Produce is coming to market quite freely, no change of consequence in prices. Cotton 5½ to 5¾ for prime. Flour 4 50 to 5. Corn 45 to 50. Oats 25 to 30. Bacon 7 to 7½. Flaxseed 90 to $1. Sack Salt $2

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Sales of Turpentine at 2 75 to 2 80, an advance of 10 cents per bbl. Lumber—Flooring Boards 8 00 to 9 50, Wide 4 50 to 5 00, Scantling 3 50 to 4 00. Timber.—Mill 3 00 to 5 00, Shipping 6 00 to 8 00. Bacon 7½ to 10. Corn 53½ to 55. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 25. Molasses 20 to 23. Salt 33 to 35. Spirits Turpentine 37 to 38.

At Cheraw, Cotton 4 to 5¾. principally 5 to 5¼. About 200 bales received in the week. Corn 45. Flour 4 to 4 25. Bacon 6½. Lard 9 to 10.—Sack Salt $2. River lower than since 1839.

At Augusta, Cotton 4 to 6. Sales of the week 2,100 bales. About 1000 bales new received, at 5¾ to 6.

At Charleston, Cotton firm at 4¾ to 6 7-16. Sales of the last week 5250 bales. Corn 59 Flour 5 50 to 6 25.

At New York the Cotton market is steady, and without change. Flour 5 75 to 6. Wheat dull at 1 28 to 1 31. Corn 62 to 69, Whiskey 26 to 27.

The State elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania are to take place on the second Tuesday of October next.

Ohio will elect twenty-one members of Congress, and a State Legislature which will choose a United States Senator for six years.

Pennsylvania will elect twenty-four members of Congress, and her Legislature will also elect a United States Senator for six years.

Discovery of Mummies at Durango, Mexico.—The Texas Star states that a million mummies have been discovered on the environs of Durango, in Mexico.—They are in a sitting posture, but have the same wrappings,

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THIS extensive Establishment will be completed on the 1st September. The House is three stories high, 150 feet on Hay street, and 150 feet on Donaldson street. The Rooms are capacious, airy, and abundantly numerous to accommodate all applicants for entertainment. The Stable and Out-Houses are equally commodious. The Company have spared no expense to complete the Establishment in the best manner. The House is now offered for Rent, or if preferred will be leased for a term of years. Applications made to Alfred A. McKethan, President of the Company, will meet prompt attention.

Fayetteville, July 21, 1848.

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received,—Sup'r brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Gambroons; Linen Coatings and Dollings; fine black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Irish Linen; sup'r Needles; Coat, Vest, and Pearl Shirt Buttons; Silk, Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Summer Silk; Berage; Tissue and Grenadines; Plaid Muslins; Jaconet and Swiss ditto; Muslin Edgings; Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fringes; Bonnet, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; white and black Silk Veils; Berage and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Muslin and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; stitch'd and colored kid Gloves; Silk Lisle and Cotton do do; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades. The above Goods we offer at low prices.

1301

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Jan'y 15, 1848. 98tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Bryce was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

(FIRE AND MARINE)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

July 20, 1848. 99tf

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 231 pages, 24 engravings. Paper 5 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9 cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mail to any part, adds postage. Imailing Tubes, Spirt, $4, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848. 87y

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 140 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Steam Saw attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 94tf

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 18tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION

Via Cape Fear River.

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designating their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, Care "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Rent, his Store, situated in the lower end of Richmond county, five miles South of Laurel Hill, the old stand of Col. John C. McLaurin. He will Rent it for one or more years. It is well known as a good stand for business. Terms liberal; apply soon.

JAMES R. McLAURIN.

August 30, 1848. 31-1m

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE eleventh annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 23d of October, and continue to the 19th of March.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
CHARLES BELL GIBSON, M. D., Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology.
BENJAMIN F. LOCKETT, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In addition to the usual Lectures, Medical and Surgical Cliniques will be regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Alms House, to which the students will be admitted free of expense. In these Institutions the student will have opportunities of observing the diseases incident to the South, and of witnessing very many surgical operations.

The study of Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Matriculation ticket	$ 5
Professors' fees	105
Practical Anatomy	10
Graduation fee	25

Board, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, etc., can be obtained as cheap in Richmond as in any city on the Atlantic sea-board—say from $3 to $5 per week.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

August 11, 1848. 30-8w

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

Chills and Fever.
Ague and Fever.

DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Eason, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer.—

August 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. EATSON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 36 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Laine, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Carolina do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

Farm, Turpentine and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 520 acres, lying one mile up and down Black River and extending one mile out from it. It is within 8 miles of Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarborough and Waynesborough.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and usual out-houses. The remaining 420 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

June 30, 1848. 22tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

LIME.

100 CASKS unslacked LIME, just received and for sale by
H. LEETE

July 17, 1848. 16tf

20 HHDS MOLASSES,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 bags Coffee,
10 bbls. St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. clarified do.
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
30 boxes fine and common Tobacco, by the box or retail, remarkably low.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 3, 1848. 19tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER, thankful for the patronage he has received since coming to Fayetteville, would respectfully announce that he will be absent from this place until about the 12th of October, after which time he will be happy to continue to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, and humbly solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed.

A large collection of new and beautiful music will be kept on hand and furnished at usual rates.

Also instruction given on Flute and Violin if desired.

Sept. 8, 1848. 32-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and bonds received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together with all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.

C. T. GARDNER.

August 25, 1848. 30-tf

N. B. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of my House and Lot, on Dick st., which Mr. McLean is authorized to sell on terms which cannot fail to be satisfactory. C. T. G.

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Monday last, a Negro man named JOE, aged about 22 years, about 6 feet high, front teeth defective, and his right ear cut. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in Jail so that I get him again.

JANE McARTHUR.

Robeson county, August 10, 1848. 28-tf

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, 10th of October next, will be let out to the lowest bidder, at Davidson College, the building of a Society Hall, for one of the literary institutions of that place. The house to be brick and covered with tin, 48 feet long and 32 feet wide. The lower story to be divided into three rooms and a passage. The second story to be finished off for the Hall all in one room.

W. W. PHARR, } Com.
DAVID A. CALDWELL, }

Davidson College, Aug. 10, 1848. 31-4TO

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 30tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Dr. Wm. P. Mallett previous to January 1st, 1848, are requested to call and settle their accounts.

W. P. M.

August 9, 1848. 28-tf

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverance, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, no peculiar regimen, or care against taking cold.

This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, the only authorized Agency.

July 14 25-1m

FOR SALE.

SWEDES English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON

April 3, 1848. 9tf

SPRING, 1848.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, the entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Boots, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market, and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *two-more cent prices*, at auction and otherwise, will be sold for Cash, and on the usual time to prompt customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 87tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Gingham and Cravenetts,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleach'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De-Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash*, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 20, 1848. 7-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a fall assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries.

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

NEW BOOKS.

TAYLOR and his Campaigns, 13 cts; Life of Gen. Cass, 25; Gowrie, by James; Harold, by Bulwer, 2 parts, 50; The Dreamer and The Worker, 25; The Fortune Hunter, 25; The Henpecked Husband, 25; The Little Wife, 25; The Trapper's Bride, 25; The Renegade, 25; The Half Sisters, 25; Aline, an old Friend's Story, 25, Webster's large Dictionary; Brown's Short Catechism; Mitchell's Ancient Geography, &c. &c., just received.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 12.

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold for Cash, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 30th of September next, at 12 o'clock, the following Property, to-wit:

Four likely large young MULES, in fine order, well broke to all kind of gear.

One Timber WAGON, well finished off for service.

One large four horse WAGON, and two two horse WAGONS.

The Wagons were made at my shop, by a first rate workman, and warranted to be of the best kind of materials and workmanship.

DUGALD McDUGALD.

August 15, 1848. 29-3t

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 30tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3 in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 95-1yp

TIN WARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

P. T. WARD informs

the citizens and the public generally, that he has established himself in the Tin Ware and Stove line, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Cotton and other Manufacturers, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing Carders, making cans, drums &c. &c. He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Dougan's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Dougan's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be exhibited and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 2tf

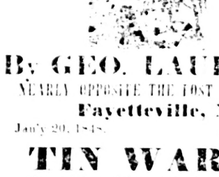
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

ASHEBOROUGH

Classical and Mathematical School.

THE Fall Session of this Institution commenced on the 2d Monday in July inst.

J. H. BROOKS, Principal.

July 15. 24-3m

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

March 14, 1848. 6tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices.

40 HHDS prime new crop MOLASSES,
10 ditto Sugar, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, which will be sold very low,
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, to arrive this week.

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1848. 104

MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats composing this Line are

The New Steamer ROWAN, for which Boat
" " W. R. MEARES,
" " COTTON PLANT,
For Boat ODD FELLOW,
" " MIKE CRONLY,
" " BEN BERRY,
" " WASHINGTON,
" " READY MONEY,
" " T. CURTIS,
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above fine or Boats continue to run regularly between the above and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage announced by the Steam Boat Company in 1847, and backed by the same energetic exertions to give quick despatch and safe passage to Goods. Determined to keep up the reputation we have acquired, we will continue to employ the most experienced Captains and Pilots on the River, and keep our Boats in good order. Our Agents will attend promptly to Receiving, Forwarding, and Selling Goods, and will act in a way which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the Freighting business of the interior, and we pledge ourselves that no exertion shall be spared to conduct the Boating concern. Terms as Last Year, viz: All Goods shipped to or from the Company, or to their Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commission and other charges, to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company, at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $5.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

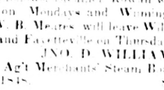
Fayetteville, Jan. 20, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly Line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. R. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 27, 1848. 8 tf



MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, supr ior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

April 3.—9tf

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

FISH CHEAP FOR CASH.—W. McINTYRE offers for sale—

20 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel, in fine order for eating.
30 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, late packed.

August 8, 1848. 27-2m

MONEY.

NOTES and Bonds now due us, and all Accounts standing over six months, must be paid, or we will enforce collections.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 25, 1848. 26tf

Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's School.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the 15th October next.

The Tuition fees will be $12 50, $16 50, and $20 50, *per Session* of 4 months, (as period-ical), payable *one-half* in advance. There will be no extra charge for French and the dead Languages, except that after the Lessons which usually occupy one or two Sessions, (according to the age and general advancement of the pupil,) the Tuition per Session will be raised in the order above stated, but in no case to be higher than $20 50.

Five or six young ladies will be received as Boarders, at $60 per Session of 4 months, for Board and Tuition in all the branches, payable in advance. Those wishing to place their daughters or wards in our family, will please make application as soon as possible *after the 1st of September*, until which time we shall be absent from home.

W. H. HARDIN.

Fayetteville, July 12, 1848. 25-3w1Sept1&30

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

BENTON, MORRIS & CO.,

AT THE OLD STAND,

W. Falls Avenue, near Pratt st. Bridge,

BALTIMORE,

CONTINUE to make to order FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES of all dimensions, which they will warrant to be of best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation, and selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep constantly for sale, of all sizes, COLOGNE & EOPUS MILLSTONES, and FRENCH BURR BLOCKS.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

☞ I am authorized to act as Agent for the sale of the above Burrs and Stones in Fayetteville, and will supply orders from the country promptly.

R. M. GRIFFIN.

Sept. 11, 1848. 31-2m

EDWIN GLOVER.

WATCH-MAKER

AND

JEWELLER,

HAY STREET, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

HAS just returned from New York, with a new Stock of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Which he is determined to sell very cheap. Among his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $300; a good assortment of common and fine Brass Clocks; Gold Guard and Fob Chains; Watch Keys of all kinds; Breast Pins, from 2 shillings to $15; Gold Finger Rings, from 50 cents to $20; a large assortment; Ear Rings; Bracelets; Gold Pencils; gold mounted Silver do; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Locking guards; Gold mounted Specticles; gold, ivory and tortoise shell Combs; Gold and Silver Butons; Silver Buckles; Musical Boxes; plated Cake Baskets; plated Castors; plated Candlesticks; brass do; plated Saddlers and Tacks; steel do; Britania Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Cream Pots; genuine Silver Spoons; Razors, and Strops; scissors; steel Bed and Purse Clasps; long Beads; Violin Strings, &c., and every article usually kept in a Jewelry Store.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

September 1, 1848. 34-3m

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheaper than ever, assuring as he is determined to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Muck, Plush, Satin, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Bush, Molesking, Silk, Canon, Tarpaw, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

Sept. 4, 1848. 30tf

BECKWITH'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, but directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 29tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm of Tetter, Scald Head, Sore nipples, Carbuncles, Venereal Affections, Sore throat and pain in the bones and joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Scrofula, Mercurial Disease arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Aches or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is one-third the size of the ordinary quantity of either Quinine or Morphine required to produce the same effect, and consequently the intrinsic value of a large quantity of the crude root is expressed by the superiority of concentration. A quantity of the root would be necessary to produce a gallon of mixture, which has a part contained in seven ounces of Extract.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commands itself to the attention of all.

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the South country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In fact, in every case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the deprav-ated state of the system, and exciting in the most agreeable manner a regular and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1650 Y

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where